

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET," and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas.
Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1895. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILLY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation. Commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL.—Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floors. Capital cuisine. Charges moderate. Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

RESPECTABLE Athorhan Parsi parents of good position invite correspondence from really eligible men with a view to matrimony for their healthy accomplished and good-looking daughter of 31. All correspondence returned, if required, strictly private. Apply to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2295

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a White Steam Car DRIVER, having long experience of similar work. Apply stating full particulars to J. R. TANEJA, Indore. 805

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MATRON of Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, pay Rs. 150 and 5 free house. Application with copy of testimonials and photograph should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL WOMAN, Dufferin Hospital, Agra. 907

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine. Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED.—A qualified Health Officer, 2nd Class, holding D. P. H. of a recognised University, for Dera Ismail Khan, pay Rs. 150—10—300. Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, N. W. F. Province, Peshawar. 803

WANTED an ENGLISH NURSE to take charge immediately of one infant (1 year). Must be prepared to go into camp for 4 months, and then proceed to England. Reply stating age, qualifications, references, and salary, to: MRS. P. J. MEAD, Ahmednagar, Deccan. 806

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800. ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3324 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once. Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915. The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules. F. M. LUCE, Chairman, District Board, Saran, Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 990

WANTED.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT, bachelor, good experience and references. Apply with usual particulars to W. WILSON, Chemist, Rawalpindi. 901

WANTED immediately ADVERTISE- MENT AGENTS, Christmas Publication, aiding Red Cross Fund. Apply HAUGHTON, Coonoor. 902

WANTED a STEEL BOAT, about 12 or 14 feet, in good condition. Lt.-Col. F. W. SCOTT, 24th Dorset Regt., Ahmednagar. 903

WANTED.—A young Hindu of respectability, a victim of a conspiracy, seeks the assistance of a philanthropist's interest and legal help. Write "B" c/o this paper. 2308

WANTED.—MOTOR LORRIES, must be in good working order. Write with full particulars to WELBURN and Co., 19, Churchgate Street. 2292

WANTED a Veterinary Assistant for district service. Apply with testimonials, stating the lowest salary acceptable, to the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, Kotah (Raj). 802

DOORKEEPERS and USHERS who have worked before at the Royal Opera House can call for engagement at the premises to-day at 4-30 p.m. 2306

WANTED—Agencies, ten years experience in import, export and bill posting acquaintance with businessmen; shortly travelled through India. Please apply M. R. BOMBAYWALL, Bhatnagar, Lahore. 2312

WANTED.—One or two experienced ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Apply in writing and send copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. B. & C. I. Ry. 2305

EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, First Class certificated, excellent testimonials, seeks engagement. Can join on short notice. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

A HINDU GRADUATE, young and energetic, able in Science Mathematics and English, seeks employment in Schools, Colleges or in any capacity. Excellent references. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2311

WANTED.—A lady going home immediately requires an experienced Nurse, who is a good sailor, to accompany her and help her with the care of her two children aged 2 years and 9 months respectively, in return for passage. Reply to MRS. SENHOUSE CLARKE, Cleve House, Ranikhet. 804

WANTED—A CHIEF JUDGE for a Native State a B.A. LL.B., or M.A. LL.B. having experience of practical work and able to control and organise the Department in a Native State will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2314

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for a High School B. A. or M. A. one having experience of teaching and controlling an institution will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100-5-125 for B. A. and Rs. 125-5-150 for M. A. Apply with copies of testimonials and other particulars to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2313

WANTED a LADY SUB-ASSIST. SURGEON for the Chikhkhadan State Dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p. m. with free quarters. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials. MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS, Feudatory Chief, Chikhkhadan State, Central Provinces. 904

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified Anglo-Indian or European Medical Practitioner to hold charge of the Government Salt Department Hospital at the Sambhar Lake, Rajputana, for one year. Pay Rs. 400 per month with free house. Apply, stating qualifications, to: J. F. CONNOLLY, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra. 801

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—WANTED two duly qualified full time NURSES, with three years' training. Energetic and hard-working, must be under 35 years and without family. Experience of District Visiting and colloquial Marathi and Hindustani absolutely necessary. Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 125. Apply by letter only with copies of testimonials before the 25th instant to: THE JOINT HON. SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Bombay. 2301

WANTED as OCTROI SUPERINTENDENT for the Kamptee Cantonment. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. No allowance. Qualifications:—
1. Should be a pensioned Government servant.
2. Must be able to read and write fluently (a) English (b) Hindi or Marathi.
3. Must be active and of irreproachable character.
4. Written applications only, and not personal application, will be considered at present. Copies of certificates to be sent which will not be returned. Apply to CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Kamptee, dated 2nd November, 1915. 800

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebony case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Rs. 1-5-0. From the A and N Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

TO BUILDERS—For sale screenings of Engine Ashes. Apply to Messrs. PAULING & Co., Ltd., Thana. 2249

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOAR" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two bachelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO BE LET—A large and airy office room facing west on third floor above West End Watch Co. For full particulars apply to the WEST END WATCH CO. 2289

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 18, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ltd., Allcoe Buildings, Fort. 1008

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mrs. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET—DEVALI, Gamp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esq., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanolia, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET—BUNGALOW at Santa Cruz in own garden, 3 large bedrooms, 1 drawing room, a kitchen, 2 roomy verandahs with out-houses, 5 minutes walk from station. Apply to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2294

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply MANAGER, Watson's Annex. 2194

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undermentioned estimated quantities of Timber at the Taveragatti Forest Depot M & S M Railway on the 2nd December, 1915 and following days.

Teak in the square cubic feet 300,550
Jungle-woods matted, nana, etc. 50,000
Teak-Poles 800
Sawn scantlings, planks, battens &c. 25,000
Sissam cut 20,000

Sawn material will be sold each afternoon until finished, then Jungle-wood each afternoon. Teak every morning. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Taveragatti Forest Depot and the undersigned on every day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

Divisional Forest Office Kanara N. D., Camp Halival. Dated 11th October, 1915. J. DODGSON, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara 2197

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 3rd 1916. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About eleven scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 3rd and must enter their names as candidates as soon as possible. Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 3rd and the following days. Further particulars may be obtained on application to THE PRINCIPAL, Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay, 21st October, 1915. 2124

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 394 of 1915.
LALJI NOWROJI BANAJI, of Bombay, Plaintiff, versus
TARA BANERJEE-LAW Administrator, Defendant on the one side and effects of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendant on the other side.

1. The said Lalmji Nowroji Banaji executor of the will of MANECKBAI widow of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased.
2. The Advocate-General of Bombay, on behalf of himself as representing the charities sought to be benefited by the will of the said Manekbai, and by the said SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased on behalf of all other the legatees under the said will of the said Bai Manekbai.
3. FRAMJI NOWROJI BANAJI, of Bombay Parsi residing at Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself as also on behalf of all the rest of the next of kin and as on intestacy of the said SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI.

Under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure notice is hereby given to all next of kin of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased that the Plaintiff abovesaid as Administrator of the estate of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased has with the permission of the Court obtained the said will of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased as a party Defendant to the suit on behalf of himself and all other the next of kin of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased. The Plaintiff has instituted this suit praying for the following reliefs:—

1. That it may be determined whether the said will of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased in the Plaintiff should be treated as a will to which the said Bai Manekbai was entitled personally or as executrix of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI deceased.
2. That directions may be given to the Plaintiff and the Defendant as to how the item of Rs. 1,679-3-0 and Rs. 3,187-8-0 should be dealt with.
3. That the will and Codicil of SORABJI PESTONJI FRAMJI may be construed.
4. That directions may be given regarding the payment contained in the said Codicil to the Trustees of the supposed Deed of Com promise dated the 1st day of October 1885, and the costs of the Plaintiff may be provided for.
5. That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.
6. And the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 29th day of November, 1915. Dated this 29th day of October, 1915.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 1st day of November, 1915

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys. 2309

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba, Munshi Mahomed Ali, Brudin Ali, Ali Koor, Munshi Mahomed Ismail Hanzi, Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, Gulam Mahomed Malik, Abdul Gafoor Allah Khass, Mouvi, Mahomed Younus Baidar, Mahomed Ali, Mahomed Nakhuda Shahabuddin Ghattay and Munshi Mahomed Husein Bag, all of Bombay known Mahomed inhabitants the Directors of the Juma Masjid at Bombay, for and on behalf of the said Masjid have contracted to purchase from Bai Tahirabibi widow of Nasrudin Shaikh Sahib Pundey also of Bombay Kokni Mahomed Mahomed Ali, the following property viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the message or building and other premises standing thereon situated at Shaik Burun Commandant Street otherwise known as Telli Mohol, la without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116 4/9 one hundred and sixteen square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old Nos. 1649 1668-1676 New No. 875 Old Survey No. 2248-2256 New Survey No. 3708 and assessed by the Assessor Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2244-46 Street No. 11-13 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the house belonging to the Masjid on the South by the property of Tyebkhan Abdul Hossain on the East by the property of Tyebkhan Abdul Hossain and on the West by the said Shaik Burun Commandant Street otherwise known as Telli Mohol which said house, premises and premises have been and are now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, lien, lease, gift or otherwise having or claiming any such right, title or interest are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1915. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., 2307 Purchasers' Solicitors.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per cent will be paid on and after the 15th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of share certificates or those of shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 29th October 1915.

By order of the Board
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS, Agents.
The Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd.
Bombay, 5th November, 1915. 2317

THE EXCHANGE BANKS BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2127

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NUS SEEWANJI PEEROOZSHAW, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, and MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL also of Bombay Jew Inhabitant, the Special Commissioners appointed in the High Court consolidated suits Nos. 812 of 1912 (wherein Syed Abdullah bin Aboobakar is the Plaintiff and Ahmed Fakrudin and Haji Ahmed Jangbari, Aboobakar Mohideen, Rajab Haji Bidhalla and the Advocate-General of Bombay are the Defendants) and No. 1167 of 1912 (wherein Ahmed Fakrudin the heir and legal representative of Fattobibi alias Fattoona widow of Seari Meyar is the Plaintiff and Haji Rajab Haji Mohideen, Haji Ahmed Jangbari Mohidin, Aboobakar Mohideen, the Advocate-General of Bombay are the Defendants) have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in, to, or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Treachers Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate on the East side of Girmugam Road outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 129.73 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of a large holding assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1798 Old No. 92 New Survey No. 37737 and Old Survey No. 537 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 286 (1) and Street No. 667 and bounded on the South by the property of Laxmi Narayan Temple on or towards the East by the property of B. K. Wagle and M. B. Wagle and on or towards the West partly by the said Girmugam Road and partly by the property under Lot No. 11.

LOT NO. 11.—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate on the East side of Girmugam Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 87.79 square yards and forming the remaining portion of the largest holding assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1798 Old No. 92 New Survey No. 37737 and Old Survey No. 537 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 667 A and D Ward No. 286 (2) and bounded on the North by the property of Municipality of Bombay on the South by the property under Lot No. 1 and on the East by the property under Lot No. 1 and on the West by the said Girmugam Road. Dated this 11th day of November, 1915.

PAYNE & Co., Purchasers' Attorneys. 2310

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

IT is hereby notified that the date of the auction for letting out quarries at Chinchorle and Jambur Road, near the station, belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1, has been changed from the 25th November, 1915 to 15th November 1915 on Monday, at 1 p.m. (S. T.). 2321

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

Snap switches, cotton piecegoods stearn's wine, glass chimneys, advertisements, asbestos packing, provisions, patent medicines, cement, paint, iron vices and casting teak planks, ginger, rice, barbed-wire, coal yarn, horse box, large quantity broken marble tiles and various other articles.

In accordance with the orders of the Bombay prize court and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, the following unclaimed cargo ex-prize vessel, "Rhinefels."

V.N.Y.A.K.S.—Case cement moulding. AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co. Auctioneers. Bombay, 15th November, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY the 19th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of Provisions for Indian Troops Packing Cases, and other Stores, at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—

1 lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parboiled gram, powna, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies goor and unserviceable articles. Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

N.B.—As the permits have been obtained from the Customs and Port Trust authorities this time there would be no difficulty in removing the lots.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers. Bombay, 15th Nov. 1915. 2316

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH NOVEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of High Class and Specially Made-to-order Furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji, E. Winbridge, Breslaur and other good Makers, Artistic Velvet Cabinets, Roll Top Office Table, Lady Devoponte by Benjamin, Velvet and Silk Tapestry Lined Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Tapestry Lined Chesterfield Sofa, Two Solid Iron Framed Full Compass Grand Cottage Pianos by A. Walter, Berlin, specially imported by Messrs. Souday (used only for six months) one Iron Framed Sweet Toned Cottage piano by Rose and Co., etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 19th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Meadows Street (First Floor opposite the Oak Lane, where the furniture has been arranged for auction) the very valuable handsome artistic substantial and made-to-order high class furniture, by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji, E. Winbridge, Breslaur and other good makers consisting of dining tables for 12 and 6 persons, one 50 years old seasoned and Black wood dining table for 10 persons, dining chairs, dumb-waiters, English mahogany side board, dinner wagon meatcases, English solid mahogany library book case, walnutwood secretarial bookcase, specially made-to-order roll top office table, lady's devoponte by Benjamin, rich velvet lined artistic cabinets, rich velvet and silk tapestry lined drawing room chesterfield easy chairs, lady's chesterfield field chair, rich tapestry lined full size chesterfield sofa, drawing room hand-painted trapezes, palm stands, Geneva velvet and silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, two cottage pianos by A. Walter, Berlin, specially imported by Souday and Co., (used only for six months and in very good condition) sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., half leg of wild elephant with natural hair and stone marks and nail circumference 8 inches covered with liquor cabinet writing tables, revolving tinkling office chairs, teapots, lady's chairs, music cabinets, door curtains, single and double armchairs, cloth and gown presses dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, folding travelling cots, high class Singapore cane furniture, iron and brass bedsteads, rich ornaments, rich platedware by Mappin and Webb, rich crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. W. Murray, Esq., Manager, Insurance Department, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., going to the front including that of W. H. Scott, Esq., Deputy Traffic Superintendent G. I. P. Ry. and A. Murray, Esq., Depot Storekeeper, G. I. P. Ry.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BANKS, JEWELLERS, INSURANCE AND IMPORT OFFICES AND MERCANTILE AND ATTORNEYS FIRMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON SAFES FITTED WITH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS AND SPECIAL CONTRIVANCES.

On FRIDAY, the 19th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction at their offices at 53, Meadows Street, Fort (first floor, opposite Oak Lane) a consignment from the well-known Safe-Makers Messrs. Tish and Co., just received consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron safes fitted with 8 lever special 8 lever locks and secret and automatic contrivances.

2 Iron safes 40 inches by 24 inches by 24 inches.
2 Iron safes 30 inches by 24 inches by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 24 inches by 20 inches by 18 inches.
1 Iron safe 18 inches by 15 inches by 15 inches.
1 Iron safe 65 inches by 36 inches by 24 inches.

Fitted with two doors and special secret drawers and automatic iron cover (a very good safe for documents, etc., etc.).

The above safes are on view. P. S.—This consignment affords one more opportunity to disappointed purchasers at the last Auction Sale of safes on 16th September.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION
AGENTS.

52, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PRO-
PERTY SITUATE AT BHINDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee Mr. Mooljibhai Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Sulleman Haji Hussein mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale given by indenture of 2nd mortgage dated 7th May 1913, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction; the, undermentioned landed property on the premises on WEDNESDAY, 1st December 1915, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), subject to the first mortgage dated 6th December, 1910, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Jethabhai Narsey and others of the second part.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the leasehold tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhindi Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort, in the town and island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay measuring 100 (one hundred) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector old No. 23 New No. A/7347 Old Survey No. 2119 and New Survey No. 2/1263 and 2/1262 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward No. 8016 (2) and Street Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road or Bhindi Bazar, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Mahomed Abbas, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Gopinath, and on or towards the South by the property of Abdalli Mahomed Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee at their office at No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th November, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 11, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS
OF LAND SUITABLE FOR THE
ERECTION OF BUFFALO STABLES
SITUATE AT EAST AGRIKADA
ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 6 which is near Clerk Road, Byulla, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), the following plots:

The plots now offered for leasing are numbers one to six on the Board's East Agrikada (North) Estate. They are well adapted for the erection of buffalo stables and ancillary buildings for which purpose they have been specially arranged.

The ground rent of each plot has been fixed by the Board and the plots are offered for competition subject to this rent. Each bid is to be the amount which the bidder is willing to pay by way of premium in cash on the day of the auction for the right of entering into an agreement to lease.

The roads shown on the plan will be constructed by the Board and will be properly sewered and drained pending and during their construction temporary means of access will be provided to the plots.

The term of the lease will be 99 years from the 1st December 1915. A free period of six months will be given.

The following table shows the area of the plots and the rent fixed by the Board:

Plot No. 1, area in sqs. yds. 2875, rent per annum Rs. 2,400.
Plot No. 2, area in sqs. yds. 6440, Rs. 4,000.
Plot No. 3, area in sqs. yds. 6507, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.
Plot No. 4, area in sqs. yds. 4722, rent per annum Rs. 3,500.
Plot No. 5, area in sqs. yds. 6469, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.
Plot No. 6, area in sqs. yds. rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

NOTE:—Intending bidders are particularly requested to inspect the Board's Building rules relating to these plots and also the agreement to lease copies of which can be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager or of the auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 15th November, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND,
LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS

Still on TOP !!

"THE MILLION
DOLLAR MYSTERY"Featuring the two "Thanouser" favourites:
FLORENCE LA-BADIE AND JAMES CRUZE.

Sixth instalment now showing for one week !

These two public favourites, supported by an ALL-STAR cast, are an assurance of the highest character of acting. From all points of view this is a wonderful photoplay—

COME TO-NIGHT

To-morrow may be too late!!

NOTICE

Free List is suspended on

Saturdays & Sundays.

Time—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p.m.

MATINEE 5-15 p.m.

Every Saturday & Sunday.

Tel: 1266—Manager, LESLIE H. ROTH.

OLYMPIA
CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

YOU CAN OBTAIN A COMPLETE
TWO-VOLUME NOVEL OF

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

from us—Price As. 8.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager Mr. James McGrath.

A GREAT MUSICAL EVENT FOR BOMBAY.

Commencing Monday, November 22nd, and continuing on Wednesday November 24th,

Friday November 26th, and Saturday November 27th.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

MADAME MARION KEMP .. (Mus. Bac.)

MADAME MARION KEMP .. (Mus. Bac.)

The great Australian Contralto.

Supported by a brilliant Company including:—

MISS IVY WIGMORE.....Violinist.

Mr. FRANCIS HALLS.....Baritone.

Mr. HAROLD PROCTOR.....Solo-Pianist.

AN INNOVATION FOR BOMBAY.

In order that Madame Kemp's glorious contralto voice shall reach the whole of music loving Bombay, every seat in the Excelsior Theatre may be booked, except the Gallery. Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at Rose & Co. Special Concessions to Schools, Colleges and Institutions.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

The finest Programme in Bombay.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bird Life in Spring Time ..Scientific. | 4. Wiffles in War Time .. Colored. |
| 2. Col. Heeza Liar fools the
Enemy Cartoon. | 5. THE MESH OF THE NETT .. Balboa. |
| 3. Gazette 345 Topical. | 6. SAFETY FIRST. STARLIGHT
Comedy. |

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON WEDNESDAY 17th inst.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY

For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.

LADIES ONLY FROM 9-30 TO 10-30 A. M.

Evening from 6 to 8.

Night Sessions from 9-30 to 11-30

A Special CLUB Session every Thursday

evening from 6 to 8.

Sundays and Bank Holidays

Morning Session 9 to 11.

Sunday Evening Session 6 to 8.

Thursday, 18th November,

(BANK HOLIDAY)

Morning Session 9 to 11.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

THE RUBY OF BLOOD

4,000 feet. 3 Parts.

A fascinating romance full of thrilling adventures. The Struggle for Life with a LEOPARD and a SERPENT are most vivid.

3 Shows Nightly :—7-0, 8-45, 10-30 S.T.

Half Prices. No Advance.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
FUN FEAST!!!

A FEAST OF FUN!!

A RIOT OF LAUGHTER!!

3 GREAT CINEMA COMEDIANS ARE
APPEARING THIS WEEK.

CHAPLIN, WIFFLES & FATTY.

"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"

A perfect screamer.

"WIFFLES' MATRIMONIAL MUDDLE"

The evergreen Wiffles in trouble again;
shown in two uproarious parts.

CHARLES CHAPLIN!!!

CHARLES CHAPLIN!!!

IN

"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"

2000 laughs in 2000 feet plus Chaplin's two feet
which are insured for an enormous sum.

THE MOST HISTORIC WAR

TOPICAL EVER SHOWN:

LORD KITCHENER IN FRANCE.

A remarkable film showing the great soldier visiting the firing line in France with Genl. Joffre, and many other historic episodes.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 13th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan and some showers in the north Comorand coast and Mysore. A depression appears to be forming in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar and local rain in the Madras Deccan and some showers in the north Comorand coast and Mysore. A few showers may occur in south Hyderabad.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY.

The Rendezvous of the Cultured.

To-night's the Night

to see

HUMPHREY BISHOP

and LONDON STAR COMPANY.

The Last Word in Music-Hall Novelties.

A

CONCERT-REVUE

recently played at the Coliseum, Palladium

and other London Theatres.

9-30 To-Night and 9-30

Every Night.

Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP.

The Famous Operatic Bass, from Royal

Opera House, London Opera House and other

Principal London Theatres.

MISS NORA MOON

Prima Donna from the Royal Opera, Covent

Garden, London.

MR. STANLEY VILVEN

The Eminent Tenor, from the Queen's Hall,

London, etc.

MISS SYBIL KEYMER

The Celebrated Violinist from the Royal

Albert Hall, etc., London.

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY

Classical Dancer, from the London Palace

and Alhambra

MISS KATHIE HILL

From the Principal West End Theatres in

her latest Comedy Numbers.

MDLLE. SEVILLANITA

From the Le Grand Guignol and L'ambigan

of Paris.

Direct from London Pavilion.

Mr. HARRY RUSSON

Presents his latest Comedy Sketch,

The Last of the Cabbies.

London's Latest Musical Comedy.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

Selections from the Favourite Items in the

Gaiety Theatre's recent Success.

A Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera

Popular Ballads, Classical Posing and Dancing.

The World-Famous

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS."

The act that has played as Star Attraction

at the London Palladium, and all the Principal

Musical Halls throughout Great Britain.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls and Stalls Rs. 4,

Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2,

and Gallery Rs. 1.

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

Patrons can rely upon getting Taxis or Victoria

taxis at the door at the close of the performance at their request.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on

SATURDAY, the 13th of November, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in shade.	Temp. in sun.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
Day of week.	Day of week.	Day of week.	Day of week.	Day of week.
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
13 (Saturday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
14 (Sunday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
15 (Monday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
16 (Tuesday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
17 (Wednesday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
18 (Thursday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
19 (Friday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
20 (Saturday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
21 (Sunday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
22 (Monday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
23 (Tuesday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
24 (Wednesday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
25 (Thursday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
26 (Friday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
27 (Saturday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
28 (Sunday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
29 (Monday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
30 (Tuesday)	78.3	82.4	68	0
31 (Wednesday)	78.3	82.4	68	0

PERMANENT GULF—

Bombay, 12th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ... 29.855 inches.

Temperature of Air ... 81.7 degrees.

Temperature of Sea ... 71.2 "

Dew Point ... 71.2 "

Relative humidity of Air ... 0.707 "

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky) ... 2.4 "

Maximum temperature of Air ... 73.1 "

Minimum temperature of Air ... 73.1 "

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ... SE, WSW, W, N

Movement of Wind ... 84 Miles.

RAINFALL UP TO DATE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam and the United Provinces east and 20 per cent. or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Madras South-east, Central India west and the whole of north-east India comprising the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat. In the rest of the country it differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The depression in the bay is more marked this morning. Its centre has moved northwards and now lies off the north Madras coast.

It has caused widespread and in some places heavy rainfall in the south of the Peninsula, the chief amounts being Nellore 2 inches, Mercara, Trichinopoly and Madras 3 each Calicut 2, Chitaldroog, Cochin, Salem and Gopalgur one inch inch. Increase of rainfall on Orissa and North Madras coast is forecasted.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th November 1915 was 29.107 inches. For temperature corrections apply the scale to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for should be increased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer station above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of week.	Day of week.	Bombay Mean time.	Dept. of Sull.	Month.	Day of week.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth of Sull.		
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov		h. m.	ft. in.		
SAT.	13	3 43	27 11	13	10 25	19	18		
SUN	14	3 54	24 11	14	9 45	18	18		
MON	15	5 19	24 11	15	11 42	18	18		
TUE	16	6 53	24 11	16	10 52	18	18		
WED	17	7 10	26 11	17	10 45	17	10		
THUR	18	8 58	26 11	18	11 56	26	20		
FRI.	19	10 31	27 11	19	13 30	27	20		
SAT.	20	12 10	27 11	20	15 40	26	20		
SUN	21	1 10	27 11	21	17 40	26	20		
MON	22	2 10	27 11	22	19 40	26	20		
TUE	23	3 10	27 11	23	21 40	26	20		
WED	24	4 10	27 11	24	23 40	26	20		
THUR	25	5 10	27 11	25	25 40	26	20		
FRI.	26	6 10	27 11	26	27 40	26	20		
SAT.	27	7 10	27 11	27	29 40	26	20		
SUN	28	8 10	27 11	28	31 40	26	20		
MON	29	9 10	27 11	29					
TUE	30	10 10	27 11	30					

COMMERCIAL.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT PROBLEM.

Although by the end of the year a large amount of wheat should be ready for shipment from Australia, a beginning has only just been made with securing the necessary tonnage; and dealers are actively discussing how shipping can best be obtained for the trade. That the authorities in Australia wish arrangements to be made for the transport of a fine crop is generally recognized and since much of the tonnage will have to be sent out in ballast, there is no time to be lost. The rates which are being offered though high as compared with pre-war rates do not, it is contended, compare sufficiently favourably with those in short-distance trades, and even if they were much advanced there is no certainty that all the tonnage required could be secured by ordinary means. In view of its urgency the problem has just been discussed at the Institute of Shipbrokers, where one novel solution has been suggested. It is that a strong committee of shipbrokers should be formed which would be in constant touch with the Government and authorized to secure the necessary tonnage at rates based upon current quotations. These charters would take precedence of all other business. Such a committee could reduce the disturbance consequent on any requisitioning to a minimum and might be able to deal with the provision of tonnage in other trades as well. The Canadian Government, it is understood, also desirous of arranging for the shipment of the wheat crop and the satisfaction of the various claims is proving by no means an easy matter.

CANCELLED COTTON SHIPMENTS.

One of the bright features of freight markets during the past few days has been the unexpected cancelling of charters for cotton shipments from North America. This cancelling is welcome because it gives some slight relief to other trades. Normally at this time of year the arrangements for the transport of the cotton would be one of the dominating factors in the freight markets. This year the business was delayed by the fall in exchange, demurrage questions, and the hurricane damage in Texas and at the shipping ports and now, after it had been got going, it has been checked by the rise in prices in the United States. Cotton, once again, is cheaper in Liverpool than in New York. The rise in price has followed estimates of a reduced crop and the prospect of the demand, later on, exceeding the supply. But large supplies remain in this country of last year's crop, and dealers have not been prepared to buy at current prices. Hence the cancelling of the steamship fixtures which had been arranged. Some of the vessels have already been taken up by the grain trade, which can find employment for as many ships as are available. Both North and South America are wanting tonnage for grain, while the first fixtures for the forthcoming Australian crop have just been made at very high rates. It seems all to the good that the grain which is wanted should be enabled to come more freely now, while there is not the same need for the cotton.

RECORD WAR FREIGHTS.

According to an article printed in the New York "Journal of Commerce," ocean freight rates from the United States in the first week of October reached new high levels for the war period. Grain shippers, it is said, were besieging shipowners, who, however, professed to believe "that the present record rate of 1s. 6d. for grain to Liverpool, London or Glasgow paid to regular lines will be greatly raised as the year progresses. For this reason private owners who are now receiving 13s. 6d. are holding to single voyage contracts." Coal rates have been displaced by grain as the key rate to the general charter market, and grain shippers (especially to Italy, France, and England) were "continually outbidding coal exporters." On October 5th grain berth rates were 1s. 6d. per bushel to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, compared with a rate of 4d. on the same day in 1914, and a normal peccate rate of 21d. Ten weeks ago, on August 1, 1915, the grain berth rate stood at about 10½d. Normal charter rates for grain tonnage would be from 2s. 6d. to 4s. but recently 14s. has been paid to the west coast of Italy and 13s. 6d. to the ports of the United Kingdom. Altogether the scarcity of ships is very serious.

THE PANAMA CANAL STOPPAGE.

It appears that the Panama Canal, which has been closed to traffic, owing to slides, since September 20th, is not likely to be open before November. The trouble seems to be that the cut through the Culebra Ridge was too steep. The material is very treacherous, but a cut very wide at the top would have been immensely costly. There have been lately a series of slides on the eastern slope of the Culebra cut. Ninety vessels were held up. Some of them have turned back to go round the Horn, and some are transhipping their cargoes on to the Tehuantepec Railway.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)	
Liverpool, Nov. 12th.	
Bales	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	6,000
Mid. Americans	7-01 + 3d
Egyptian P. G. F.	9-00 (Cheng)
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 11-76
	Mar. 11-9615

New York Official noon call Jan.	11-78-9
Mar.	11-69-9
New Orleans 10 a.m. -- Jan.	11-64-8
Mar.	11-88-14

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.	
Bales	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	31,000
Mid. Americans	7-01
Egyptian F.G.F.	9-60
Unchgd.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 12th.	
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

To-day's opening price.	
Months	
Nov.	6-85
Nov.-Dec.	6-84
Dec.-Jan.	6-83
Jan.-Feb.	6-82
Feb.-March	6-81
March-April	6-79
April-May	6-78
May-June	6-76
June-July	6-73
July-Aug.	6-70
Aug.-Sept.	6-68
Sept.-Oct.	6-68
Oct.-Nov.	6-64

Liverpool, Oct. 13th	
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	31,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

To-day's opening price.	
Months	
Oct.-Nov.	6-86
Nov.-Dec.	6-86
Dec.-Jan.	6-85
Jan.-Feb.	6-84
Feb.-March	6-82
March-April	6-80
April-May	6-79
May-June	6-78
June-July	6-74
July-Aug.	6-71
Aug.-Sept.	6-68
Sept.-Oct.	6-68
Oct.-Nov.	6-64

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 12th.	
To-day's closing	Advance on previous close.
Months	
Nov.	6-89
Nov.-Dec.	6-89
Dec.-Jan.	6-88
Jan.-Feb.	6-87
Feb.-Mar.	6-85
Mar.-April	6-83
April-May	6-82
May-June	6-81
June-July	6-77
July-Aug.	6-74
Aug.-Sept.	6-61
Sept.-Oct.	6-61
Oct.-Nov.	6-47

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.	
To-day's closing	Decline on previous close.
Months	
Nov.	6-87
Nov.-Dec.	6-87
Dec.-Jan.	6-86
Jan.-Feb.	6-85
Feb.-Mar.	6-83
Mar.-Apr.	6-82
Apr.-May	6-81
May-June	6-79
June-July	6-76
July-Aug.	6-73
Aug.-Sept.	6-61
Sept.-Oct.	6-61
Oct.-Nov.	6-47

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.	
To-day's closing	Decline on previous close.
Months	
Nov.	6-87
Nov.-Dec.	6-87
Dec.-Jan.	6-86
Jan.-Feb.	6-85
Feb.-Mar.	6-83
Mar.-Apr.	6-82
Apr.-May	6-81
May-June	6-79
June-July	6-76
July-Aug.	6-73
Aug.-Sept.	6-61
Sept.-Oct.	6-61
Oct.-Nov.	6-47

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 12th.	
Bales	
Total Actual Exports	7,000
" " Forwarded	66,000
" " Imports	28,000
" " Stock	871,000

CORRECTION.

Bales.	
Day's New York Exports to Continent on Nov. 11th.	9,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 13th.	
Bales	
Total in Sight	4,393,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	2,000
East Indian	4,002,000
American	2,000
Other	2,000
Total Sales	55,000
East Indian Sales	2,300
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Exports	2,000
East Indian Exports	48,000
" " Stock	1,300
" " Forwarded	900
" " Imports	200
" " Speculation	200

American Abroad	200,000
East Indian	60,000
Total Abroad	273,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 12th.	
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
" " Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York January	11-78-2
Futures at New York March	11-98-3
Spot Cotton at New York	11-80-5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11-38 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11-62-2
Futures at New Orleans March	11-87-2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4-65-63 + 15
Silver Commercial Bars	50½ unchgd.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 12th.	
Bales	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	201,000
" " Exports to Great Britain	29,000
" " to France and Continent	106,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,340,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,126,000

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 12th.	
Exchange—On London at Paris	Fcs. 27.9 + 6
Bar Silver Spot	26 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver	Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5%	since 8th August, 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 7/16 + 7-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 7/16 + 7-16
Nominal Unchanged	5 7/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 7/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months unchgd.	5 7/16
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2 + 1
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1/2 + 1
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£1,621,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Nov. 12th.	
Exchange—On London at Paris	Fcs. 27.9 + 6
Bar Silver Spot	26 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver	Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5%	since 8th August, 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 7/16 + 7-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 7/16 + 7-16
Nominal Unchanged	5 7/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 7/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months unchgd.	5 7/16
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2 + 1
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1/2 + 1
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£1,621,000

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 12th.	
No Sellers of Indian Wheat.	
Rates for South American Wheat are—Nominal.	
AUSTRALIAN.	
Rates for Australian Wheat are—Nominal.	
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Value	44/6
SEEDS.	
Rapesced, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. unchgd	65
Rapesced, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 3% Nov.-Dec. Paid unchgd	58
Unseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Paid	67/6
Calcutta Linseed—Nominal.	
Toria Rapesced—Nominal.	
LINSEED.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Buyers	63 + 6d.
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull	£10/2/6 + 1s. 3d
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£ 91½ + 1
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 77½ + 12
Copper Braziers nominal	£ 108 + 47
Yellow Metal unchgd	11½
Hard Spelter nominal	59 + 3
Tin Plates L. O. Coko 14 x 20.	
C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 19-10-0 + 10s.
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie unchgd	£ 47-0
FREIGHT.	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	21/1½
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Buyers	65/6
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/8½
Ceylon Rubber Nov.	2/0½ to 2/9½

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RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th November, 1915:—	
Cotton	2,832 Bales.
Wheat	5,915 cwt.
Linseed	2,138 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,997 "
Groundnuts	1,384 "
Castorseed	3,967 "
Rice	5,345 "
Myrabellams	1,150 "
Cottonseed	2,369 "
Gram	5,774 "
Joovar	757 "
Matze	80 "
Barley	7,305 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.	
White Delhi 70-30	Rs. 47, B. T., Rs. 6-15
White Cawnpore 70-30	Rs. 46, B. T., Rs. 6-14
Karachi Bangla	Rs. 46, R. T., Rs. 6-14
Rapesced.	
Brown Delhi	Rs. 6-11, R. T., Rs. 7-1 B. D.
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-13, B. T., Rs. 7-3 R. D.
Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 7-13, B. T., Rs. 8-3 R. D.
Linseed.	
Brown Bold	Rs. 8-1, B. T., Rs. 8-7 R. D.
Brown Thin	Rs. 7-11, B. T., Rs. 8-1 R. D.
Teelseed	
White 85-15	Rs. 42-8, B. T.
Gajar 75-25	Rs. 41-8, B. T.
Gajar 50-50	Rs. 41, B. T.
Black	Rs. 38, B. T.
Ponyseed.	
White 85-15, Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 42, B. T.
Gajar 75-25 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 41, B. T.
Gajar 50-50 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 41, B. T.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	Is. 4d. to Is. 4-13½d.
D. D. Mail	Is. 4-13½d. to 1-16

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers nominal	£108 + 47
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Spelter nominal	59 + 3
Tin Plates L.C. Coko 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£19 10/0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£47-0

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	
Australia, Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)	
Bombay, Nov. 13.	

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be active to-day and a small rise was recorded at the beginning but before close the rates retreated a little.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 13. This morning New Branch was quoted at 27½ but at noon the market ruled easy and prices gave way to 27 owing to security of freight and absence of demand. At Calcutta the market opened easy and a further decline was registered. Only a very small business was reported. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December 19/7½. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December 19/7½. Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid and Buyers 65/6. Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Buyers 2/8½. Ceylon Rubber November 2/0½ to 2/9½.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABARA, November, 12th 1915, 5-30 p.m.

Growth.	Super Fine.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	201	101	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	218	218	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	218	218	Ready O. C.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA

MEETING OF STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

DR. SCOTT'S TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held at the Parthana Samaj on Sunday morning last, when Dr. R. Scott was in the chair. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Scott in opening the proceedings said:—We meet for the second time in one year to deplore the loss of an eminent public leader. Two such men have passed away from us, neither leaving a successor. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the foremost citizen of Bombay. Anywhere he would have been an outstanding man. He possessed strong intellect, wide culture, unflinching moral courage, a firm grasp of constitutional principle, a clear insight into complex practical questions, a commanding eloquence and a personal authority or leadership over men. A lawyer by profession he was by choice a public servant. He did not direct his ambitions towards the Bench, nor did he endeavour to accumulate wealth; he gave to his profession only so much time as to secure for him a competence which he devoted the greater part of his energies to the service of his country. For more than a generation he has been prominent in our midst tending the growth of the city and growing therewith. The Municipal Corporation was one sphere in which his very varied activities were exercised; and you remember that after he had already thrice been President when the King announced a visit to his Eastern Empire, Sir Pherozeshah was at once chosen for a fourth term of office in order that the city might be represented by its leading citizen when it welcomed its sovereign. The University was another sphere, and there I have watched his unequalled influence and have particularly observed his insistence on constitutional law and practice—a foundation principle on which encroachments are more frequent than is supposed. It is a matter of gratification that he received the leadership of that institution, though, as formerly in the case of Telang, his period of office has been cut short. Again he was a leading member of Legislative Councils; and his power was felt in every department of the State. Sir Pherozeshah's mind was formed on the lines of the old robust liberalism which prevailed in England in the third quarter of the nineteenth century and was then expounded by various philosophical thinkers. Some points of that creed, such as the non-interference of Government with public institutions or social movements, are now obsolete in Europe, and there will always be diversities of opinion where there are changing conditions of life. But where is the man who with equal wisdom and capacity will wear the mantle of our departed leader? He has fallen in the fullness of his powers, while he still seemed to have the promise of years; and all we can now do is to command a great example while we record our sense of an irreparable loss.

AN INCALCULABLE LOSS TO THE EMPIRE.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved that:—"The President and Members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, assembled this day in general meeting, especially convened, desire sincerely to express their feelings of poignant regret and sorrow at the untimely death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, which took place on the 5th of this month, and to place on record their deep sense of the incalculable loss this City, the Presidency of Bombay, all India and the British Empire has suffered by this most lamentable event. Their sorrow is all the more keenly felt and his death is all the more deeply to be deplored, and with all the greater concern, in that it has come upon us at this critical time when the future destinies of India are in the balance and when his presence would have been of immense value, even as a strong tower to safeguard the legitimate aspirations and the best interests of the people. Well, throughout the past thirty years Sir Pherozeshah has stood forth in the public eye as the ablest, the most unwearied, the most dauntless, the most self-sacrificing and the most upright advocate and champion of the true rights of the people of India and of every move and interest that touched and affected the good and the greatness of this country. To him belongs the true education and advancement of the people of India in the right path of political progress. He has borne the brunt of many a battle in the onward march of Indian progress and to him must be awarded a victory which, but for his strenuous fight and skilful captainship, could not have been achieved, victories that have clearly served to bring about the regeneration, as we now see and know it, of this great country—a regeneration which even if not yet complete—is such as securely places India in the front rank of civilized nations. The history of Sir Pherozeshah's life, so devoted over to the public service and the public good, is really the history of the last forty years of the far-reaching progress and rising greatness of this country. But among all Sir Pherozeshah's manifold and fruitful activities, which so markedly signalled his wonderful career and great, important and effective as his work was on the vaster plane of politics, what most intimately concerned this Brotherhood of Students, was his ever watchful, ever intrepid and supremely capable championship of the best interests of the growing student-world of this city and Presidency. His work in the Syndicate and the Senate of our University, to the head of which, alas! he was called upon to go, has been a noble and striv-

be grateful for, and it is for this particularly, seeing how much he could have yet done for the students' welfare, they cannot but most feelingly mourn his passing away. It is natural and right to weep and lament over the disappearance of so robust, so heroic, a personality from the stage and arena of India's public life; but grief is unavailing and this students' Brotherhood resolves to endeavour its utmost to keep green Sir Pherozeshah's memory amongst us and the generations to come, by earnestly taking to heart the pregnant lessons of his remarkable career; to accept the broad, liberal and high-minded ideals and angles of vision which animated and guided his work and labours in every direction of public life, to carry out steadfastly his life-long teaching as far as may be and however humbly to follow his example, as if he were still among us. The Students' Brotherhood must brace themselves up to this task and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, so loved, admired and revered in life, shall be unforgotten in death."

Sir Narayan in the course of a lengthy speech referred to the many activities of Sir Pherozeshah whether in the University, or in the Council Chamber, or in the Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah was the tribune of the people, and he succeeded another fresh man, Naoroji Fardunji. He assumed the mantle of Naoroji Fardunji and shone in it with greater brilliance. Sir Pherozeshah's gifts, the speaker added, were in a great measure due to his deep study of Charles Dickens, who was his life long companion. Mr. Mirza seconded the resolution. He referred to Sir Pherozeshah's activities both in the Municipal Corporation and the University, where his dictatorial powers and eloquence were such formidable assets. He regretted that the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him too late. He realized the difficulties under which the students were sometimes placed and sympathized with them, and it was no wonder that the major portion of the people who followed his bier belonged to the student community.

The resolution was passed by all standing in silence.

A CONDOLENCE MESSAGE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi then moved the second resolution, which ran as follows:—"Deeply lamenting the great loss all India and Bombay in particular has suffered by the untimely death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, this general meeting desires to convey to Lady Mehta their sincere condolence and sympathy in this bitter moment of her great sorrow."

Prof. P. A. Wadia in seconding the resolution said they met there not only as students, but also as Indians. All throughout his life Sir Pherozeshah believed that there were no interests of any community which might be particular or which were particular to that community, and that whatever promoted the interests of one were bound to promote the interests of others. They must all remember the example of the noble life of Sir Pherozeshah.

The resolution was also passed by all standing.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji then moved that the resolutions be conveyed to Lady Mehta through the president, and expressed his own personal sorrow at the loss of the great man.

The resolution was duly seconded and carried. The meeting dispersed after thanking Dr. Scott for occupying the chair.

SIR P. M. MEHTA MEMORIAL.

A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens of Bombay will be held in the hall of the Municipal Corporation at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day for the purpose of taking all necessary steps for holding a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lady Mehta has received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay informing her that the following telegram has been received by his Excellency from the Secretary of State:—

"Please convey proper quarter my regret on death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and my sympathy to his family."

THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal to Lady Mehta, Bombay:—"I hope my offering most heartfelt condolence will not be considered an intrusion in your hour of affliction. If true, deep sympathy can assuage grief so poignant as yours must be at this moment, you have the assurance that your sorrow is shared in every nook and corner of the Indian Continent. For your bereavement is India's calamity and the whole of our country mourns in silent respect the irreparable loss sustained through the death of a really great man, your husband, my friend, India's champion."

A TRIBUTE FROM THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

A meeting of the "Students' Circle" was held on Saturday evening in the Wilson College to express their condolences on the loss of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and pass a resolution to that effect. The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth was in the chair.

Mr. N. M. Muzamdar moved the following resolution:—"The members of the 'Students' Circle,' in a special meeting

Feb.-March 1915

Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., who was to the young men of his country a great and shining example of an illustrious graduate of our University of remarkable talents, intel-

lectual equipment of a high order, forceful oratory, courage, wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship.

"This meeting begs to convey to Lady Mehta and other members of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's family their heartfelt sympathy in their heavy bereavement."

Mr. Muzamdar in moving the resolution said that the first lesson which the life of Sir Pherozeshah gave them was the lesson of citizenship. He it was who taught the younger generation of the country that to the city they lived in, to the country and to the empire, they owed a duty. The second lesson was that of work. He himself toiled even to the last day. He gave up a lucrative practice for what he considered his duty to the country. The third lesson was the necessity of studying. Many have the enthusiasm, but the most fundamental thing was the necessity of study to direct that enthusiasm—the study of social, political, and economical questions. Without the study of these no lasting good could be done. The fourth lesson inculcated by Sir Pherozeshah was the necessity of character. In public life, as in private life, it was character that told. Sincerity of purpose, of uprightness and honesty were the dominant characteristics of Sir Pherozeshah. The last lesson was that of cosmopolitanism. He was neither a Parsi, nor a Hindu, nor a Mahomedan. He was above race and creed distinctions. He was an Indian above all.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in seconding the resolution said that Sir Pherozeshah was a true Indian, and that if people stood in awe of him it was because of his transcendental abilities of both heart and head.

THE HON. MR. N. M. SAMARTH.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said that the Students' Circle, who, by their rules, eschewed politics, had done well in meeting that day to do honour to the memory of the great patriot and statesman who was a student all his life. Sir Pherozeshah was gifted with talents of a high order and he developed them by wide reading and deep thinking. He was a thorough student of history, political philosophy and constitutional law. He was a great reader of general literature and of current periodical literature. He kept himself in touch with the currents and under-currents of thought all over the country by reading daily a large number of newspapers. He used to read often and often the inspiring productions of the great master-minds of the Victorian era. He had carefully studied the Bible and they all knew how he sometimes heightened the effect of his oratory by drawing upon Biblical references or passages. Charles Dickens sharpened Sir Pherozeshah's sense of humour and added to his natural wit and piquancy which they often encountered in his speeches and writings. Sir Pherozeshah studied with care all the important despatches and Blue-Books on educational and administrative questions. Such was the remarkable intellectual equipment which, in combination with his innate qualities, contributed to make him a man of thought as well as a man of action, wise and strong, prudent and plucky, fearless and brave, who never succumbed to a feeling of despair and was at his best when fighting against great odds. He was no seeker of official favour nor did he care for official frowns. He never played to the gallery nor did he ever shrink from pursuing what he thought to be the right course of action for fear of incurring popular odium. He was a leader who led his following and was not led by his following. He had all the qualities of a vigorous political tactician and strategist. He was a great parliamentarian in the true sense of the term. A stout heart, a cool head, a clear brain, a long sight, a thick skin, a powerful voice, cultured diction, disciplined mind, a highly developed intellect, and the equipment which he possessed as a keen lawyer and a great student of constitutional law made Sir Pherozeshah the consummate statesman that he was, the trusted tribune of the people that he was, the masterful leader of men that he was, who knew when to fight and how to fight, when to halt and when to march ahead, when to be silent and when to be active, when to curb and when to encourage his countrymen. To the younger generation, he always appealed to be up and doing, to study public questions and qualify themselves for taking part in the public life of the country. Such a man was needed especially at this juncture in order to lead the people with wisdom and courage in their national advancement. But God willed it otherwise. And all that was left for them to do was to endeavour to profit by the great and shining example he had left for his countrymen to follow.

The resolution was passed in silence by all standing.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

SURAT HINDU ORPHANAGE.

A meeting of the Bombay Helping Committee of the Surat Hindu Orphanage was held on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, to express its sense of profound grief and the irreparable loss sustained by this Committee in the most lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., the president of this Committee ever since its commencement in 1905.

Sir Bhakhandra K. Bhatavdekar, Kt., L.M., the permanent Vice-chairman of the Committee was in the chair.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha in the course of a very touching speech said that he knew that Sir Pherozeshah had always a very tender regard for the city of Surat, where his first professional success was won in the famous Surat Riot case.

Mr. Wacha further said that Sir Pherozeshah took a very keen interest in the well-

being of the city and its people.

Mr. Wacha then moved a resolution that the Committee should place on record its deep sense of grief and loss sustained by the Orphanage.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was then unanimously

electing Chairman of the Committee in place of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

HINDOO STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society was held yesterday at Shri Mangrol Shrinani Samaj Hall, to give expression to their deep sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. The following resolutions were passed solemnly, the members standing:—

That the members of this Society put on record their deep sense of sorrow evoked by the lamented death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, an eminent educationist, an illustrious statesman, one of the most patriotic sons of India, one of the most distinguished founders and staunchest, and the most devoted supporter of the Indian National Congress, and a born leader of the people of India, India and the Empire feel poorer by his death which is considered as a great national calamity at this particular juncture.

That the Chairman be requested to convey to Lady Mehta and the other members of her family our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy in their great bereavement.

SCHOOL CLOSED.

The Aryan Education Society's High School was closed on Saturday out of respect for the memory of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. A meeting of the students and teachers was held in the school-hall under the presidency of the Principal and Mr. V. R. Joshi delivered an address dwelling on the loss to the country sustained by the death of the Parsi statesman.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A special general meeting will be held at the Union Rooms on Wednesday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to mark the sense of the Union on the very great loss the country has sustained by the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. All members of the profession are invited to be present.

THANA BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Thana Bar Association in a meeting specially convened on the 12th instant passed the following resolution and have communicated the same to Lady Mehta:—

"We, members of the Thana Bar Association beg to offer our deep sympathy and sincere condolence at the lamentable death of your dear husband, the late Sir P. M. Mehta, senior member of the Bombay Bar. He was a distinguished lawyer, an orator and a statesman. We in common with the whole of India mourn his loss and assure you of our profound sympathy and sorrow in your great bereavement."

SURAT DISTRICT BAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Nov. 14.

At a meeting of the members of the Surat Bar held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Government pleader, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the members of the Surat District Bar place on record their deep sense of the great loss the profession has sustained by the death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., who by reason of his great forensic skill and wide learning had early made his mark as a lawyer on this side of India and who to the knowledge of the senior members of this Bar had conducted several important cases in the courts of this district with marked ability."

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

Mr. Gandhi, the Chairman, said that the District Bar Association would take necessary steps to perpetuate the memory of Sir P. M. Mehta.

Mr. G. Bhaidas said he was prepared to present a portrait of Sir P. M. Mehta to the Bar Library.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BENARES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 13.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Benares was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening to express its sense of profound grief and inestimable loss which the country has sustained in the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Henry Cotton. Rai Krishnaji president, A resolution of condolence on Sir P. M. Mehta's death was moved by Mr. P. K. Telang and seconded by Munshi Sankatha Prasad, while one about Sir Henry Cotton's death was proposed by Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewalla, Head Master of Central Hindu College.

LUCKNOW CITIZENS' GATHERING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13.

The citizens of Lucknow convened a meeting this evening to express regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Rama Chandra, the oldest Congressman in Lucknow, made a touching reference to the first impression Sir Pherozeshah made on him in the fourth session of the Congress of Allahabad as an orator and far-sighted statesman, an impression which had not faded from his memory even now. His speech on the Arms Act made then, that the people in this country might be permitted to bear arms under necessary restrictions, had its special significance at this critical juncture. Had his views been accepted by the Government, then India would have contributed millions of men to the fighting

force, and it is for this particularly, seeing how much he could have yet done for the students' welfare, they cannot but most feelingly mourn his passing away. It is natural and right to weep and lament over the disappearance of so robust, so heroic, a personality from the stage and arena of India's public life; but grief is unavailing and this students' Brotherhood resolves to endeavour its utmost to keep green Sir Pherozeshah's memory amongst us and the generations to come, by earnestly taking to heart the pregnant lessons of his remarkable career; to accept the broad, liberal and high-minded ideals and angles of vision which animated and guided his work and labours in every direction of public life, to carry out steadfastly his life-long teaching as far as may be and however humbly to follow his example, as if he were still among us. The Students' Brotherhood must brace themselves up to this task and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, so loved, admired and revered in life, shall be unforgotten in death."

Sir Narayan in the course of a lengthy speech referred to the many activities of Sir Pherozeshah whether in the University, or in the Council Chamber, or in the Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah was the tribune of the people, and he succeeded another fresh man, Naoroji Fardunji. He assumed the mantle of Naoroji Fardunji and shone in it with greater brilliance. Sir Pherozeshah's gifts, the speaker added, were in a great measure due to his deep study of Charles Dickens, who was his life long companion. Mr. Mirza seconded the resolution. He referred to Sir Pherozeshah's activities both in the Municipal Corporation and the University, where his dictatorial powers and eloquence were such formidable assets. He regretted that the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him too late. He realized the difficulties under which the students were sometimes placed and sympathized with them, and it was no wonder that the major portion of the people who followed his bier belonged to the student community.

The resolution was passed by all standing in silence.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi then moved the second resolution, which ran as follows:—"Deeply lamenting the great loss all India and Bombay in particular has suffered by the untimely death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, this general meeting desires to convey to Lady Mehta their sincere condolence and sympathy in this bitter moment of her great sorrow."

Prof. P. A. Wadia in seconding the resolution said they met there not only as students, but also as Indians. All throughout his life Sir Pherozeshah believed that there were no interests of any community which might be particular or which were particular to that community, and that whatever promoted the interests of one were bound to promote the interests of others. They must all remember the example of the noble life of Sir Pherozeshah.

The resolution was also passed by all standing.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji then moved that the resolutions be conveyed to Lady Mehta through the president, and expressed his own personal sorrow at the loss of the great man.

The resolution was duly seconded and carried. The meeting dispersed after thanking Dr. Scott for occupying the chair.

SIR P. M. MEHTA MEMORIAL.

A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens of Bombay will be held in the hall of the Municipal Corporation at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day for the purpose of taking all necessary steps for holding a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lady Mehta has received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay informing her that the following telegram has been received by his Excellency from the Secretary of State:—

"Please convey proper quarter my regret on death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and my sympathy to his family."

THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal to Lady Mehta, Bombay:—"I hope my offering most heartfelt condolence will not be considered an intrusion in your hour of affliction. If true, deep sympathy can assuage grief so poignant as yours must be at this moment, you have the assurance that your sorrow is shared in every nook and corner of the Indian Continent. For your bereavement is India's calamity and the whole of our country mourns in silent respect the irreparable loss sustained through the death of a really great man, your husband, my friend, India's champion."

A meeting of the "Students' Circle" was held on Saturday evening in the Wilson College to express their condolences on the loss of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and pass a resolution to that effect. The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth was in the chair.

Mr. N. M. Muzamdar moved the following resolution:—"The members of the 'Students' Circle,' in a special meeting

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Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., who was to the young men of his country a great and shining example of an illustrious graduate of our University of remarkable talents, intel-

lectual equipment of a high order, forceful oratory, courage, wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship.

"This meeting begs to convey to Lady Mehta and other members of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's family their heartfelt sympathy in their heavy bereavement."

Mr. Muzamdar in moving the resolution said that the first lesson which the life of Sir Pherozeshah gave them was the lesson of citizenship. He it was who taught the younger generation of the country that to the city they lived in, to the country and to the empire, they owed a duty. The second lesson was that of work. He himself toiled even to the last day. He gave up a lucrative practice for what he considered his duty to the country. The third lesson was the necessity of studying. Many have the enthusiasm, but the most fundamental thing was the necessity of study to direct that enthusiasm—the study of social, political, and economical questions. Without the study of these no lasting good could be done. The fourth lesson inculcated by Sir Pherozeshah was the necessity of character. In public life, as in private life, it was character that told. Sincerity of purpose, of uprightness and honesty were the dominant characteristics of Sir Pherozeshah. The last lesson was that of cosmopolitanism. He was neither a Parsi, nor a Hindu, nor a Mahomedan. He was above race and creed distinctions. He was an Indian above all.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in seconding the resolution said that Sir Pherozeshah was a true Indian, and that if people stood in awe of him it was because of his transcendental abilities of both heart and head.

THE HON. MR. N. M. SAMARTH.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said that the Students' Circle, who, by their rules, eschewed politics, had done well in meeting that day to do honour to the memory of the great patriot and statesman who was a student all his life. Sir Pherozeshah was gifted with talents of a high order and he developed them by wide reading and deep thinking. He was a thorough student of history, political philosophy and constitutional law. He was a great reader of general literature and of current periodical literature. He kept himself in touch with the currents and under-currents of thought all over the country by reading daily a large number of newspapers. He used to read often and often the inspiring productions of the great master-minds of the Victorian era. He had carefully studied the Bible and they all knew how he sometimes heightened the effect of his oratory by drawing upon Biblical references or passages. Charles Dickens sharpened Sir Pherozeshah's sense of humour and added to his natural wit and piquancy which they often encountered in his speeches and writings. Sir Pherozeshah studied with care all the important despatches and Blue-Books on educational and administrative questions. Such was the remarkable intellectual equipment which, in combination with his innate qualities, contributed to make him a man of thought as well as a man of action, wise and strong, prudent and plucky, fearless and brave, who never succumbed to a feeling of despair and was at his best when fighting against great odds. He was no seeker of official favour nor did he care for official frowns. He never played to the gallery nor did he ever shrink from pursuing what he thought to be the right course of action for fear of incurring popular odium. He was a leader who led his following and was not led by his following. He had all the qualities of a vigorous political tactician and strategist. He was a great parliamentarian in the true sense of the term. A stout heart, a cool head, a clear brain, a long sight, a thick skin, a powerful voice, cultured diction, disciplined mind, a highly developed intellect, and the equipment which he possessed as a keen lawyer and a great student of constitutional law made Sir Pherozeshah the consummate statesman that he was, the trusted tribune of the people that he was, the masterful leader of men that he was, who knew when to fight and how to fight, when to halt and when to march ahead, when to be silent and when to be active, when to curb and when to encourage his countrymen. To the younger generation, he always appealed to be up and doing, to study public questions and qualify themselves for taking part in the public life of the country. Such a man was needed especially at this juncture in order to lead the people with wisdom and courage in their national advancement. But God willed it otherwise. And all that was left for them to do was to endeavour to profit by the great and shining example he had left for his countrymen to follow.

The resolution was passed in silence by all standing.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

SURAT HINDU ORPHANAGE.

A meeting of the Bombay Helping Committee of the Surat Hindu Orphanage was held on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, to express its sense of profound grief and the irreparable loss sustained by this Committee in the most lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., the president of this Committee ever since its commencement in 1905.

Sir Bhakhandra K. Bhatavdekar, Kt., L.M., the permanent Vice-chairman of the Committee was in the chair.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha in the course of a very touching speech said that he knew that Sir Pherozeshah had always a very tender regard for the city of Surat, where his first professional success was won in the famous Surat Riot case.

Mr. Wacha further said that Sir Pherozeshah took a very keen interest in the well-

being of the city and its people.

Mr. Wacha then moved a resolution that the Committee should place on record its deep sense of grief and loss sustained by the Orphanage.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was then unanimously

electing Chairman of the Committee in place of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

HINDOO STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society was held yesterday at Shri Mangrol Shrinani Samaj Hall, to give expression to their deep sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. The following resolutions were passed solemnly, the members standing:—

That the members of this Society put on record their deep sense of sorrow evoked by the lamented death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, an eminent educationist, an illustrious statesman, one of the most patriotic sons of India, one of the most distinguished founders and staunchest, and the most devoted supporter of the Indian National Congress, and a born leader of the people of India, India and the Empire feel poorer by his death which is considered as a great national calamity at this particular juncture.

That the Chairman be requested to convey to Lady Mehta and the other members of her family our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy in their great bereavement.

SCHOOL CLOSED.

The Aryan Education Society's High School was closed on Saturday out of respect for the memory of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. A meeting of the students and teachers was held in the school-hall under the presidency of the Principal and Mr. V. R. Joshi delivered an address dwelling on the loss to the country sustained by the death of the Parsi statesman.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A special general meeting will be held at the Union Rooms on Wednesday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to mark the sense of the Union on the very great loss the country has sustained by the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. All members of the profession are invited to be present.

THANA BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Thana Bar Association in a meeting specially convened on the 12th instant passed the following resolution and have communicated the same to Lady Mehta:—

"We, members of the Thana Bar Association beg to offer our deep sympathy and sincere condolence at the lamentable death of your dear husband, the late Sir P. M. Mehta, senior member of the Bombay Bar. He was a distinguished lawyer, an orator and a statesman. We in common with the whole of India mourn his loss and assure you of our profound sympathy and sorrow in your great bereavement."

stance, in connexion with the controversy between the "moderates" and "extremists," he waited and watched and then gave out his views which were respected. Verily, he was a tower of strength and his loss was irreparable. He was fair-minded and believed in the principles of constitutional agitation. In the speaker's opinion he was the greatest political leader the country had and the late Mr. Gokhale thought the same of him. He was remarkable for his independence of character.

The speaker concluded by saying that he was one of the greatest, noblest and best sons of the Motherland and his death had caused a gap, which could not be filled for many years to come.

Pundit Gokaran Nath Misra referred to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's great debating ability in the Congress Subjects Committee, familiar to all and never to be forgotten by the Congressmen all over the country.

Mr. Masaland, Barrister, spoke on the deceased's great qualities of head and heart. Another speaker referred to Sir Pherozeshah's early association with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Mr. W. C. Ponnierjee when in England in Lincoln's Inn and appealed to all young men to devote their life to work for mother India. Another speaker paid a glowing tribute to the enlightened Parsi community which had laid India under an endless debt of gratitude by giving a brilliant galaxy of stars of the first magnitude, who plunged heart and soul into disinterested national service.

Dr. Naziruddin lamented the death as an incalculable loss to all Indians, irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

A message of sympathy of the Lucknow citizens

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 9-10 p.m.
 A Mail for Europe, consisting of letters and parcels specially marked for transmission per steamer Roma, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.
 Col. W. Stevens' public lecture on "Some Aspects of the Drink Question in India," Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.
 Preliminary meeting of Bombay citizens for taking steps to hold a public meeting in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of Sir P. Mehta, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.
 The Good Life League lecture on the "Psychology of Character," by Mr. A. R. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, 6-30 p.m.
 Garsi Writers' Association, Mr. R. P. Karakaria's public lecture on "Fifteen Months of the Great War," Baicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

Mails for Launceston and South Africa per extra steamer, via Dharwar and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

Bombay Medical Union, special general meeting to mark Union's sense of loss to country by Sir P. Mehta's death, Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

Special Meeting of Bombay Corporation to select a member of Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir P. Mehta, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
 New Alexander Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.
 Imperial Cinema-graph, Charni Road, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.
 Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. type written if possible.
 All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.
 The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff.
 ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all notices sent to him.
 Advertisers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.
 All new advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m. on the day before publication.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Nov. 15.

Dr. J. M. C. J. E. C. E. Robinson, to be Corporal.
 154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guards duties during November.—Compulsory drill, Drill Order, with helmets, bayonets and water bottles.
 5 days 15th to 19th Nov. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
 3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
 3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
 3 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
 265.—Parade.—"E" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. to-day Monday the 15th instant. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
 266.—Promotions and Appointment.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "G" Coy. from this date:—

PROMOTIONS.

No. 6220 Lt. Col. C. E. Robinson, to be Corporal.
 No. 7423 Lt. Col. C. N. Noronha, to be Corporal.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 7502 Vol. E. G. Backhurst, to be Lieutenant.
 267.—Parade.—The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 8 o'clock.

SHRIMP BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMNASIA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 8 o'clock.

PAREL FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The proprietors of the Olympia Picture Palace on the Sandhurst Road have kindly donated to the above hospital Rs. 300, being the receipts of a benefit show given on Thursday the 11th instant.

A LECTURE ON THE DRINK QUESTION IN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Col. W. Stevens, the Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army in Gujarat and Western India will deliver a public lecture on "Some Aspects of the Drink Question in India," to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, under the presidency of Sir Bhachandra Krishna.

FIRST M.D. (LONDON) IN THE PATTIDAR COMMUNITY.

Dr. P. T. Patel who was sent to London by his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad for further medical studies arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind on Saturday morning. He is the first man among the Pattidars to obtain such a high degree of the London University. He has also made a special study of the diseases of lungs, heart and eyes.

CERTIFICATES FOR INDIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS GOING TO ENGLAND.

A Bombay Government Press-Note notifies, for the information of Indian students seeking British medical qualifications, that they are required to provide themselves with the certificates in the forms prescribed in the Press-Note and countersigned by the authorities specified. When the forms are filled in, the certificates should be signed in duplicate, one copy being given to the student concerned and the other forwarded by the countersigning authority in each case to the Secretary for Indian students at the India Office, London.

RESTRICTION ON PILGRIMS TO PANDHARPUR.

As there is danger of the outbreak of an epidemic disease at Pandharpur in the Sholapur District and as in consequence the pilgrims will be exposed to serious risks if they are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kartiki Fair, the Bombay Government have issued orders prohibiting the attendance of any persons at the Fair from the 15th to 18th November 1915, both days inclusive, and directing that during this period no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at any stations within the limits of the Bombay Presidency on the B. & C. I. Railway, G. I. P. Railway, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, Barsi Light Railway, Bhavnagar State Railway, Gondal-Porbandar State Railway, Jamnagar-Veraval Railway, Junagadh State Railway and Morvi Railway systems for stations from Barsi Road to Pandharpur on the Barsi Light Railway and for stations from Kenda Madha on the G. I. P. Railway to persons intending or believed to be intending to visit Pandharpur for the aforesaid Fair. All persons proceeding to the Fair in contravention of the notification will be turned back.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT HUME MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A Thanksgiving Service was held at the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, Saturday night in connection with the new installation of the electric lighting system at the Church. A large audience had gathered in the light of a few kerosene lamps when the chairman, Rev. A. H. Clark, of Ahmednagar, and other speakers went to the platform. After the reading and invocation Miss Anna L. Millard filled the room with the new brilliant light (turning out the kerosene lamps). Out of a number of congratulatory messages received for the occasion Mr. D. M. Padayal, the Secretary of the Church, read those from Dr. R. A. Hume and Dr. G. M. Karmarkar.
 The congregation sang a special song composed for the occasion by the Rev. N. V. Tilak of Ahmednagar, a hymn of joyful gratitude to God as the eternal light of the world. Mr. Dhairishil sang a memorial hymn for Mr. and Mrs. Padayal to their daughter Lydia, in whose memory they generously donated the electric fan which hangs above the position of the speaker in the church and which was switched on by Miss Millard. After the switching on of the lights brief addresses were made by the Rev. John Maley, Mr. Y. Buell, Mr. A. M. Sangli and the chairman after which prayers were offered. Mr. W. S. Picken gave a few sacred selections on the Victoria. Rev. R. S. Rose then pronounced the Benediction and the service was brought to a close.

INQUEST ON A FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Khiva Mahadai, a Hindu, aged 35, residing at Charni Road.
 Erachshaw Bomanji Forbes, licensed taxi-driver No. 2396 said that about 9 p.m. on Friday he was driving his taxi along Mint Road towards Apollo Bunder, when he saw the deceased coming along the tram lines, and blew his horn. The deceased got confused, went first out of the way and then back into the way of the car. As soon as he could, witness stopped the car but it struck the deceased. Witness put the car on one side, picked the deceased up, placed him on a side and sent for the Police. The deceased was placed in a victoria and was being taken to the G. T. Hospital but he died on the way.
 Inspector Newby said that on information received, he proceeded to the scene of occurrence, where he found a pool of blood on the outside of the western rail of the tram line. He also saw fresh wheel marks which were at right angles more or less, to the tram-line. The road had been somewhat wet up. It was evident that the brakes had been forcibly applied. Witness traced the marks back and found that the car had come along on the eastern tram-line. The street lighting was not good at the place.
 The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased having been knocked down by a motor-car on Mint Road. The jurors added that they were of opinion that the driver was free from blame.

£500 DIVORCE DAMAGES.

JUDGE'S CONDEMNATION OF DOCTOR'S CONDUCT.

A member of the medical profession, described as the father of grown-up daughters, was cited as respondent in the London Divorce Court on October 20. He did not appear to deny a charge of misconduct with a young married woman whom he attended professionally. The case was one in which Mr. Justice Horridge and a jury heard a petition by Mr. Thomas M. Grigson, of Finsbury Park, N. a secretary to a commercial company, for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's misconduct with Dr. James Andrew Baird Thompson, who practised at Laines Hill, Essex, when they were living there, and professionally attended the wife when her first child was born. It was stated that the doctor is about 60 years of age, a married man with three daughters and a son. The ages of Mr. and Mrs. Grigson were given as about 35 and 29 respectively.

Counsel for Mrs. Grigson and the doctor did not cross-examine the witnesses called for the husband, and agreed that the only question for the jury would be one of damages.

Evidence was given supporting the charge of misconduct, and his Lordship summing up, said Dr. Thompson had certainly behaved extremely badly, but the jury must not award ridiculously large damages because they felt angry with the man.

The jury awarded Mr. Grigson £500 damages against the co-respondent, and his Lordship granted the husband a decree nisi, with costs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RELIMINARY LIST OF BUSINESS FOR MEETING.

A preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held in Bombay on Tuesday, December 7, at noon includes the following Government Bills:—

1. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—Second Reading.
2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912—Second Reading.
3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfe Fees Act, 1882—First Reading.
4. A Bill further to amend the Sind Courts Act, 1866—First Reading.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaulal has given notice to move some amendments to the rules of business at the Council, the chief being relating to private Bills. It takes the form of an amendment to sub-rule (2) of rule 28 and provides:—

"(2) Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill as aforesaid shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full statement of objects and reasons, and any other necessary papers."

The heading "Discussion of Matters of General Public Interest," on the agenda, has at present nothing under it. Reports from Select Committees will be presented on the Bills further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, and on the proposal of the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole for the formation of panchayats in connection with second class irrigation works. Letters will be presented from the Government of India containing H. E. the Viceroy's assent to the Bombay City Survey Act and the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims (Amendment) Act, 1915.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

RULES FOR SEARCH OF VESSELS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

A number of amended rules have been published which provide that in any area in which the Governor-General-in-Council, may, by notification in the "Gazette of India" declare, that the provisions of the rule shall be in force, any naval military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or any person authorised in this behalf by such officer may (a) stop and search any vessel found within the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in rivers or channels connected therewith; (b) search any place which he has reason to believe has been, is or is about to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or defence of British India; (c) seize anything which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, and (d) arrest any person whom he has reason to believe has acted or is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AND WORSHIP OF COWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

A Muttra correspondent wires to the "Leader" that the Hindus of the village South, district Muttra, and the adjacent 220 villages applied to the District Magistrate on or about October 22nd to be allowed to worship cows on the "Gopostami Day" which falls on November 14th as they have been doing all along. The District Magistrate passed orders on November 12th prohibiting the procession. In the meantime a notice was served upon 36 Hindus on November 9th to show cause why they should not be bound over under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, for one year. They were accordingly bound over for one year with some Mahomedans on November 11th heavy securities being taken. The very people who were bound over on November 11th, were sworn as special constables on November 12th.

SMOKING CONDEMNED.

"A SLOW FORM OF SUICIDE."

Dr. A. B. Ohlsen, the editor of "Good Health," spoke on the effect of smoking upon health at the autumnal meeting in Manchester on Oct. 19 of the Anti-Tobacco and Anti-Narcotic League. The chairman of the League, Mr. J. Crumplehome, was in the chair.

Dr. Ohlsen said nicotine was among the most dangerous and virulent of the alkaloidal poisons. The influence of the drug upon the brain, the nervous system, the heart, and the lungs was so insidious that after the first acute poisoning the victim might not realise for years the injury that was being done. It was pre-eminently a nerve poison, and the tendency in most cases was towards a gradual increase of the dose as the habit became fixed. Dr. Ohlsen gave a formidable list of diseases to which habitual smoking may give rise. The list included cancer of the tongue and angina pectoris, as well as affections of the heart, nerves, the eyes, and the ears. Tobacco, like alcohol, cast (he said) a mental, physical, and moral blight over its victims. Nicotine inebriety was not distant, related to alcoholic inebriety. There was no such thing as moderation in the use of cocaine, alcohol, or tobacco. It was poison all the time. Smoking was a slow form of suicide—nothing less.

Dr. Ohlsen also said there was no scientific foundation for the popular belief that tobacco smoke was a disinfectant.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

INTERESTING FUNCTIONS AT DHARWAR AND HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 12.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived here to-day at about 2 p.m. After inspecting the Tegur Cattle Farm, and lunch with the Collector Mr. Emanuel with about 15 leading Officers of the station, his Excellency and the Hon. Mr. Lawrence motored to inspect the Dharwar Farm. Her Excellency, accompanied by Captain Rigby, Messrs. Clement, Miller and the Hon. Mr. S. K. Rodda, visited the Training College for Women, and thereafter motored to the Civil Hospital, where Colonel Fooks took her Excellency into the Wards of the Hospital. The Hon. Mr. Rodda announced a small prize to the best pupil of the Training College in commemoration of H. E. Lady Willingdon's first visit to the College. From the College her Excellency went to the Station, from which the special train took the party to Hubli. His Excellency motored direct from the Farm to Hubli.

The road by which their Excellencies passed was gallantly decorated.

FANCY BAZAR AT HUBLI.

After arrival at Hubli, their Excellencies drove to the Railway Institute, where a Fancy Bazar in aid of the Indian Women's Aid Society was arranged. After an introductory speech by the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner, and the reading of a short report by Mrs. E. M. Brierley Chairman of the Committee, her Excellency with a few appropriate remarks declared the Bazar open.

In the course of her report Mrs. Brierley stated that the Indian Women Aid Society's Goshia Hospital in Hubli was opened on 1st June last, owing its origin to the energetic efforts of Mrs. Emanuel, who has a similar Hospital doing excellent work at Alibag. The urgent need of such an institution in Hubli is already proved by the large numbers of sick and suffering women and children who have availed themselves of the medical aid provided. The total number of patients treated up to date is over 8,000 and the average daily attendance comes to about 150. The Hospital is supported by voluntary subscriptions and its inception was only made possible by generosity of several influential Indian gentlemen of the Dharwar District. The Hospital has the benefit of the services of a skilful lady Doctor and two highly trained Nurses and compounder and the figures given show how much their services are appreciated.

Her Excellency in summing up the proceedings mentioned the interest she took in matters of social kind and dwelt at some length on the usefulness of such institutions as the one at Hubli.

Mr. Valvekar thanked their Excellencies for the kind response to the invitation and for their keen interest in the matter. The arrangements of the Fancy Bazar were very creditable to Mrs. Brierley who worked day and night to make the Bazar a success. Mrs. Emanuel's absence was keenly felt, as that lady is the president-founder of the institution. Credit is due also to Mr. N. P. Boyce of Sholapur who was one of those who had put their heart and soul in the Bazar. The Bazar was well attended among the prominent visitors being the Nabob of Savanur, Messrs. Kamalapur, Nadgir, and Karaka, Rao Sahab Gopalgiri and the Hon. S. K. Rodda of Dharwar.

Presentations of beautiful bouquets to their Excellencies and three cheers for their Majesties and Lord and Lady Willingdon terminated the proceedings.

His Excellency then went to see the Railway Factory. Her Excellency drove to the Hospital.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Lawrence then left for Hampi by special train.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND RECLAMATION OF SLUMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reference to what was stated by Mr. Wacha and other representatives of the public at the recent Trust meetings on the "primary object" for which it was created, to wit, the improvement of slums and pestilential areas, the public will be interested to learn that the eminent Dr. William Farr, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., C.B., Compiler of Statistics to the Registrar-General (England), has, in the Registrar-General's Report for 1867, page 119, admirably defined the "primary object" which City Improvement Trusts, Municipal Corporations and the Government should aim at in "a word picture of the first merit" which, as embodying the patient thought and conclusions of many anxious years, in the estimation of Miss Florence Nightingale, "deserves to be written in letters of gold."

Dr. Farr states:—
 "The primary object to aim at is placing a healthy stock of men in conditions of air, water, warmth, food, dwelling, and work most favourable to their development. The rigour of their own life is the best security men have against the invasion of their organization by low corporeal forms of life,—for such the propagating matters of zymotic diseases may be held to be."

It is monstrous and inconceivable that Government will be so unmindful of the welfare of this city as to throw away ninety lakhs of the city finances over a scheme which is vehemently denounced by the public and which condemns the children of the soil to rot in filth in order, in the words of Sir Ebrahim, to give rich men facilities of driving their motors along Parel Road as fast as they like!—Yours etc.,

BITTERLY INDIGNANT.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

A regimental board will assemble at Coonor to-day to enquire into the circumstances attending the accident to a private of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

BENGAL AND NEXT SESSION.

In view of the decision of the Council to hold this year's session of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay, it is interesting to note the views of the Moslem leaders of Bengal, which are given in "The Bengalee."

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq, Secretary of the Bengal Branch is decidedly in favour of holding a session of the League this year at Bombay. The situation in the Near East has unfortunately created the impression amongst a section of the Mahomedan community that for the time being the Moslems should preserve silence and refrain from bringing their legitimate grievances before the authorities. This is an attitude which I strongly deprecate because on no consideration of justice and equity can developments in the Near East be put forward by Government as a reason for not listening to our legitimate grievances. A ventilation of grievances can always be conducted on public platforms with the utmost deference to the loyalty we owe to the Crown. The holding of a session of the League cannot be construed as an attempt to embarrass the Government at this crisis. If there are grievances of the Moslems, as undoubtedly there are, which require immediate redress, it would be wrong on the part of leaders to remain in silent discontent for redress in the properly constitutional way and I understand that this is also the view of the majority of the Moslem League. The community must take a frank, free and bold attitude in all matters of public concern.

Mr. Rasul, Bar-at-Law, also expressed his opinion strongly that this year's session of the League must be held.

Mr. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, who represents an important constituency in the Moslem League, was also strongly in favour of holding the League, this year.

It is understood that Bengal members of the League have unanimously recommended the holding of this year's session of the League.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—That the Council of the All-India Moslem League has decided by a large majority to hold its session in this city next month is indeed a matter of sincere congratulations; and Mr. Wazir Hasan, Mr. Jinnah and all those who worked disinterestedly to bring about this result deserve the hearty thanks of the community.

It is a practical principle followed throughout the world that the decision of a majority should be respected and abided by. As the decision of the Council is constitutional we must respect the constitution which we have set up by common consent. Nay, more than this, it is the sacred and religious duty of all the Moslems to respect such a decision by the majority for the democratic creed of Islam, Islam which is the greatest exponent of democracy,—enjoins all true believers to do so. The appeal of Mr. Jinnah to all the Moslems and their leaders in particular is at once just and noble. There may have been a case of one's personal feelings being injured. But these personal feelings and personal injuries are of no consideration at all in a political and public life where public interests and public good are concerned. Let the leaders bury their personal feelings in the grave of oblivion and take up unitedly the cause of the community and the country at large. Let it not be said by the rising generation and by the posterity that the Moslem leaders sold the cause of the community and the country for personal differences and personal jealousies. Let the leaders rise above petty differences and personal interests and be true to the confidence reposed in them by the community. Let the Moslem leaders remember the injunction of our Holy Prophet, "keep always faithful to the trust reposed in you."

We have great interests at stake. In the new dispensation which is to follow the war, let us from now prepare ourselves to take up our proper place which is ours by right. Let us behave like true patriots. Let it not be said for us that we valued personal interests more than national ones. Let us all rise to the occasion. In the onward march of progress we have many a right and privilege to be claimed as ours. In the new life and vision let us have our place in a straight angle along with the other members of the British Empire. All eyes, surely, are now turned towards us as to how we behave ourselves. Let it not be said that we were unequal to the task. Let it not be said that we lacked cohesion of thought and cohesion of purpose. Let it not be said that in the onward march of progress we lagged behind. Let not the world point us out as so many weaklings incapable of taking care of ourselves and incapable of asserting our rights. Let us not give our opponents a chance or a cause to say that we are unfit for self-government. Let not the cause of our Motherland suffer for us.

Let us join hands with our Hindu brethren and with them strive to reach the goal,—the goal of self-government,—which the other members of the British Empire enjoy. Let us work with them shoulder to shoulder to uplift and promote the cause of our Motherland.—Yours etc.,
 A. A. P.

Bombay, 14th November, 1915.

The Lt.-Governor of the United Province having received trustworthy information that a pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Tarana-i-Zafar" (The Song of Victory) contains words which have a tendency to bring into contempt the Government established by law in British India, has declared all copies of the said pamphlet wherever found to be forfeited to his Majesty.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. H. A. Cussen, C.S.I., on return from leave has relieved the Hon. Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., as Commissioner of Lahore, the latter being placed on special duty.

In the Bankipore Bakri-d case in which 41 Hindus are being prosecuted, eleven more accused surrendered on Thursday. All the accused have been ordered to appear before the District Magistrate on the 23rd instant.

A survey by the South Indian Railway administration is sanctioned for a two foot six inch railway from Mangalore to Panamangalore in South Canara, a distance of sixteen miles.

Mr. Lokendranath Palit, retired I.C.S., of Bengal and son of Sir T. Palit died on Friday night at Hotel de Paris, Calcutta. Sub-Inspector Upendra Nath Chatterjee, who was seriously injured in the Masjidhar outrage and was detained in hospital for treatment has been cured and discharged.

The plague is very vehement in that part of the city of Surat known as Golwad which was once demolished in order to clear away the insanitation of the area. During the week ending 12th instant there were about 50 cases and 48 deaths from plague; the total number of deaths from all causes during the period being 122.

Several notifications were issued on Saturday by the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, which provide that postal parcels addressed to Government departments in India will not be required to produce a certificate of origin, but that such certificates will be required in the case of spirits.

The separation of judicial and executive functions, which was tried in the State of Saurashtra is appreciated by the officials as well as the people. In the latest administration report of H. H. the Nawab's State it is stated that the separation of these functions is a great convenience to people as suits can be disposed of more promptly than before.

At a special meeting of the members of the Ikhwan-us-Safa, Amrohi, assembled under the presidency of Mr. Shah Muhammad Ibrahim, unanimous resolutions were passed expressing great sorrow at the great loss sustained by the community in the sudden death of Syed Asghar Hussain, the only Mahomedan Barrister in Barar and also expressing sympathy with the bereaved family. The meeting authorised the President to forward the message of condolence to the deceased's family.

GROWTH OF THE EMPIRE.

THE CHALLENGE OF SPAIN.

At the Manchester University on October 21, Professor Ramsay Muir continued his extension course of lectures on the growth of the British Empire. His subject was "The unending of the Non-European World."

Western civilisation, he said, acquired and dominated the world mainly because it developed, in a form not to be found in any of the other great civilisations, the ideas of law and liberty; and it, in the Europeanisation of the rest of the world, our people played the leading part it was because of their unshakable respect for law and of the immense contribution they made in the organisation and development of liberty. The extension of geographical knowledge in the forty years following 1490 was surprisingly rapid. By 1530, the main land masses of the world had been disclosed. What brought about the change? It was the coming of the course of the Turk in the East, and the renaissance. The Turk out across the Eastern trade routes, and the revived study of the classics, particularly of Aristotle and Herodotus, opened up the possibility of other trade routes. The nations most eager to use that knowledge were Spain and Portugal. Both were filled with the crusading fever, having fought for centuries against the infidel; and the motive of religion was tremendously powerful in all those first stages of colonisation.

The result of the world exploration after a hundred years was that it had placed in the hands of one European State the domination and control of the power of the West. It was that which first brought England into the stream of world exploration. England had already been interested in the Spanish and Portuguese discoveries, but that interest did not stir this country so much as the challenge to her power which resided in the power of Spain. The first response to that challenge was a period of undisciplined piracy in the narrow seas, with the mixed motives of religion and profit. The piracy had one great advantage. It taught the English seamanship and daring on the seas, and as they were obliged to fight, it developed in them new ideas of naval tactics. Before very long they found it possible to venture into the very penetra of the Spanish Empire.

BELGIUM RED CROSS RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 255,895-10-7; The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, Simla, Rs. 200; "W," Rs. 50; Miss A. Merzler, Rs. 118; J. Nelson Fraser Esq., Rs. 100; T. J. Loesemore Esq., Church Treasurer, Bina, (being the Officer at St. John's Church, Bina on Sunday the 27th Oct. 1915), Rs. 16-10; C. P. Mission Church, Ujjain (C. I.), per Miss M. Drummond, Rs. 24; W. C. A. Ujjain, per Miss M. Drummond, Rs. 10; The Madras Mail, Madras, Rs. 5,000; The Church at Paud, per Mrs. S. Livesey, Poona, Rs. 75; A. Zoroastrian, Rs. 36; Rai Merab Sorabjee Wacha, Rs. 25; H. T. Keeling Esq., Rs. 36; Robertson Esq., The Women's Christian Temperance Union, Rs. 5,000; further donation), Rs. 150; "Anonymous," Rs. 10; "Anonymous," Rs. 2,000; Mrs. R. P. Fleming, Oak Ridge, Naini Tal (being amount of donation by the Naini Tal Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union), Rs. 25; Total Rs. 254, 129-4-7.

ALASTOR'S GIFT.

Alastor, the Mystic, brought the sum of Rs. 78 to the Belgian Red Cross Fund in result of his hand-reading at the dance in aid of the same which was held on November 5th at the Town Hall.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, November 15, 1915.

THE MALIGNANTS.

The resignation of Mr. Winston Churchill will not strengthen the Government, though his object in voluntarily surrendering office is possibly to save the Prime Minister and his colleagues the embarrassment caused by the presence of a minister in the Cabinet who is the object of perpetual attack on the part of a considerable section of the press. Mr. Churchill could have afforded to ignore the malignant attacks of the "Morning Post" and its allies, but he has been also the object of a great deal of spiteful and ill-informed criticism in the Liberal press, owing to his attitude on the question of conscription and the efforts to get him out of the Cabinet have been as persistent and strenuous on the part of a large section of the Liberal party as of the Northcliffe gang. It is a great pity. Mr. Churchill's forceful personality, his wonderful energy and his great ability are a tower of strength to any Government and the country is certainly the poorer by his resignation. We can see in his resignation the sequel to the statement by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons a few days ago, when the Premier refused to lay the papers regarding the Antwerp expedition on the table of the House during the continuance of the war, but at the same time paid a great tribute to Mr. Churchill's services and acquitted him of the responsibility that it was proposed to thrust upon him for the failure of the Antwerp expedition. Despite the Premier's generous defence of the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Churchill evidently prefers not to remain in the Government while he is the subject of these unjustifiable attacks. Perhaps he is right.

But the resignation is to be regretted for many reasons. Mr. Churchill's is one of the greatest personalities that has sat on the Treasury Bench of the House of Commons during the present generation, and it would be unthinkable if a man yet in the youth of his political life, who has rendered such superlative services to the Empire, especially during his tenure of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, were thus to end his political career. We can never forget that to him we owe largely the efficiency, supremacy and readiness of the Fleet at the outbreak of the war, the Fleet which has saved the Empire and rendered the victory of the Allies a matter of certainty in any event and in the face of all circumstances. British politics cannot afford to do without Mr. Winston Churchill unless his services are to be reserved during the next few years for the occupation of a high office outside the United Kingdom. And in this connection we may still retain the hope, that now that the way has been made easier for him to come to India, Mr. Churchill will have the first refusal of the succession to Lord Hardinge. But that is by the way. To our mind, apart from the personal aspect of the matter, the most regrettable thing about the resignation is that it will be welcomed as a victory by

the malignants of the press and serve as an encouragement to them to pursue in other directions their campaign for the subversion of the present Government, a campaign which, apart from the merits of the Administration, has done and is doing untold harm to the cause of the Empire and the Allies by the methods employed by the journals and politicians engaged upon it. We referred the other day to the mischievous article by Mr. Lovat Fraser published in the "Daily Mail" and the disgraceful map accompanying it. That article was written with the object of persuading ignorant people that the Austro-German offensive in Serbia was a part of the original German plan of campaign and aimed at opening the road to the Near East and to India. It is hardly necessary to say that it has been seized upon in Germany and made the utmost use of by the German press. In fact the amount of solace and encouragement that is given to the public in the enemy countries by "The Times," "The Daily Mail" and "The Morning Post," is a matter which calls for the grave consideration of the Cabinet, who should remember that, whatever reasons may prevail in London for the policy of ignoring these dangerous publications, they are not appreciated in other parts of the Empire.

Of course, the suggestion that the Serbian campaign is the closing chapter of Germany's world policy and, as the "Frankfurter Zeitung" endeavours to persuade its readers, another stage in "the well-thought-out unity of our war-plan" does not bear investigation for a moment by anyone who has the intelligence to think with the least modicum of intelligence. To accept the theory of Mr. Lovat Fraser and the "Frankfurter Zeitung," we should have to believe, that the Germans' war-plan was to rush to the gates of Paris and then voluntarily to turn back and entrench themselves on the Aisne; after this to waste months of effort and hundreds of thousands of men in a pretence to attempt to take Calais and attack England from the coast; followed by a wasteful advance into Russia which was not aimed at the destruction of the Russian armies or the capture of Petrograd or Moscow, but was merely a diversion prior to the grand object of the war, a great blow at the British Empire in India through Serbia, Constantinople and the Bagdad Railway! One would like to believe that there are few people stupid enough to believe all this or to suppose that the Serbian campaign is not a last desperate effort to retrieve failure, but if we find a publicist of Mr. Lovat Fraser's reputation solemnly asserting it in a British journal it leads one furiously to think whether there are not a considerable number of people who believe it all, and whether it would not be better that the Northcliffe, the Lovat Frasers, the Milners and all the other people who supply the enemy from day to day with so much comfort should be shut up in the Tower until the war is over, instead of being allowed the gratification of supposing that they can drive Ministers from Office. For, in spite of Mr. Churchill's clear and dignified letter to the Prime Minister, which has come to hand since writing the above, we have no doubt the malignants will claim the credit of his resignation, and indeed it is hinted by Mr. Churchill himself that Mr. Asquith has been forced by the pressure of criticism to change his plans, which contemplated originally Mr. Churchill's inclusion in the War Council.

Notes of the Day.

General Sir Charles Burnett.

General Sir Charles John Burnett, K.O.B., K.C.V.O., whose death is announced was a very well-known figure in the Bombay Presidency, having been in command of the Poona District from 1893 to 1907. And as he was a great sportsman, having taken a deep and active interest in furthering the interests of Western India racing during his tenure of the Poona command, he was extremely popular with all classes of the community, military and civilian alike. The members of the

Western India Turf Club are much indebted to General Burnett for the many privileges they enjoy of almost unrestricted holding their meetings and erecting permanent structures on military ground, without let or hindrance, and it is in a great measure due to the co-operation the Club received from him, that the executive were enabled to lay out a race-course and enclosures which for utility and beauty are not excelled in India. The General was a soldier to the backbone, very precise and most punctilious in his methods and dealings. He would stand no nonsense, and if at any time he was of opinion that he was being taken advantage of, retribution followed surely and swiftly. A propos of this, there can be no harm done in relating a little incident which once took place at Poona when racing was in full swing.

A Characteristic Anecdote.

Having done so much for the Turf Club, as a small return, the General had made a proviso, that a few races should be framed during the season, closed to members of his Majesty's forces and recognised clubs. Strolling down to the course one morning the General buttonholed the Secretary and drew his attention to the fact, that no "closed" race appeared on the programme for the coming Saturday's meeting. "No General," drawled the Secretary, "you see we have no room this week for an extra race." "Oh! you haven't, hum,—well look here,—I've got a few useful hefty sappers amongst some of my regiments.—I'll be back here at twelve o'clock, and if the terms of an extra race are not posted on the board by that time, you will probably find by to-morrow morning, there is no room for your race course on my parade ground,—Morning!" And General Sir C. J. B. would have kept his word, had his wishes not been complied with. General Burnett served in the Ashanti War 1873-74 and was Brigade-Major in Bombay 1876-78. He also took part in the Afghan Campaign 1878-79 and in the defence of Kandahar in the following year, being mentioned twice in dispatches receiving brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with clasp: A. A. G. Aldershot 1890-93; A. Q. M. G. War Office 1893-95; and Q. M. G. Headquarters 1898. As mentioned before General Sir C. J. Burnett was then appointed to the Poona command, which he held up to 1907.

Two Russian Generals.

Very little is known outside Russia of the Russian generals whose mastery strategy has checked the onslaught of the Germans,—though the names of General Ivanoff and General Ruskay are becoming as well known to us as any of Joffre's generals. The reputation of Kuropatkin is still very great among the keener military people, but until recently high influence has always prevented him getting a command. The cause of his downfall is believed to be the publication of his history of the Russo-Japanese War, which was in effect a treatise to prove that the failure of the Russian armies was not due to strategic blunders in the field, but to political causes at home. Ivanoff served under him in the Japanese War, and was one of the few Russians who came through it without loss of reputation. He is an infantry man, and has a big reputation as a strategist. He was in command in the Kiev government at the beginning of the war, and his was the first army mobilised. He attacked the Austrians who had invaded the Lublin government, and won many big victories in Galicia. Ruskay was under Ivanoff at the beginning of the war. He is a soldier-politician and a man of hard, strong views. It was from political rather than military reasons that he retired some seven months ago. In his present position, defending Riga and the Dvina, he is in the right place for his remarkable talent of organisation and administration in the stress of a critical military situation. There is great faith in Russia, in the genius of these two generals.

Postponement of the Election.

In the pre-occupation of the war, few of us realize that the life of the present Parliament ends in January next under the Parliament Act. A few months ago every one, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," was required, on pain of denunciation for want of patriotism, to accept a statutory postponement of the general election. Liberals who were sensitive about the Constitution were inclined to doubt the safety of this device, and to advocate instead an agreed election. They were shouted down, if the most vehement private remonstrances can be described as shouting. Everyone was required to agree that a statutory postponement of the election was a national necessity.

Now we have nearly got to the end of November, little more than a month from the due date of the election, and Parliament expects to rise at the end of this month, but we hear nothing from the Government of any Bill for the postponement of the elections. The device, which was a national necessity a few months ago, is indefinitely postponed now. The same cor-

respondent is informed on good authority that the Cabinet have not even discussed any such Bill.

The War-made Laws.

Perhaps the most instructive of the angles from which the war may be studied is the angle of law,—for the war has mirrored itself in law as it has not done in many other departments of public activity. In the early months of the war a Manual of Emergency Legislation, a bulky volume, was issued, containing the war law. Supplementary volumes followed, and the fourth of them bringing the legislation up to 31st August, 1915, has now appeared. The Manual will, in days to come, constitute a source which no historian of England will neglect. Indeed, many probing questions will be suggested by a study of England drawn from it though not a complete thing in itself, then from the archives of the Foreign Office or the war. For law is the great bulwark of the English people. The laws embodied in the latest supplementary volume, though not all of equal importance, are in principle quite revolutionary. This will be apparent from a close study of the measure for State control of the liquor trade, the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions with the far-reaching powers over industry entrusted to it, the State insurance against aircraft and bombardment, the limitation of profits and prices. But most sides of the life of a society at war are touched on, excepting diplomacy, and even of the others there are hints.

A Remarkable Film.

A really remarkable film is being shown at the Excelsior Theatre this week. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing the businesslike way Lord Kitchener and General Joffre co-operate on the Western Front in the conduct of the great struggle. The scenes as they are unfolded one after the other of the Secretary for War's visit to the fighting line, are of most absorbing interest, and culminate in a close view of a trench, where Lord Kitchener and General Joffre are actually to be seen eagerly watching the cannonading of the enemy's lines with their field-glasses, occasionally pausing to refer to their maps. The whole thing is so vividly realistic, one cannot but admire the courage and sang-froid of an operator reeling off records of such stirring events, without the least trace of either hurry or nervousness being reflected in the results. Another thing. This wonderful film gives one an insight into the personality of Lord Kitchener as he appears at his work,—the embodiment of cheerful and homely activity, in which the sympathetic spirit of camaraderie is noticeable in every gesture and movement, as opposed to the stern, unimpressible discipline which he is so often represented to be in current anecdotal literature.

General Joffre.

As to General Joffre, it is quite easy to account for the esprit-de-corps that exists in the rank and file of the French Army and the veneration in which the French leader is held. His sincerity with which the great General, kissed two of his dusky African heroes on both cheeks when pinning on their decorations, explains the prevailing sentiment at once. Any phlegmatic temperaments which are disposed to regard this intensely human ceremonial, peculiar to France, as awkward and effeminate, should stop along to the Excelsior and witness the extremely touching incident which is depicted with life-like fidelity, and then it will probably not be difficult to appreciate the enthusiasm which sends the Frenchman into battle for La Belle France, and the traditional regard he has always had for his Little Corporal up to the present day.

"St. Transit."

"Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." —BYRON.

"Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." So sang her Poet, loving well That Hellas of the days of yore, By whom the Persian despot fell, Whose puissant sword at Marathon Of its own prowess Freedom won.

He sang: she woke,—too fall'n in pride To strive unaided,—still she woke; And England, Russia, France, allied, Brake from her neck the Turkish yoke, At Navarino's glorious Bay On Hellas dawned a second Day.

Lo, a new curse,—the Teuton hane! Again rings out the trumpet call; Franco, Russia, England, joined again, For Freedom fight, for Greece, for all; And Greece,—shall she that call ignore? Then is she living Greece no more!

(From "Punch").

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

SPIRIT OF SERBIAN
ARMY.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN PLAVA

MR CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION

A Vienna correspondent admits that the Austrians and Germans are experiencing great difficulties in Serbia, and speaks in high praise of the orderly retreat of the Serbian Army without noteworthy losses, following the example of the Russians in reserving their forces for better times.

General Monro is expected shortly at Salonika to take supreme command of the British troops. It is suggested that this indicates co-ordination between the Gallipoli and Serbian operations.

The French have captured three villages and a ridge with a Bulgarian fort north of Valandovo.

A French Minister, who is an intimate friend of leading Greek statesmen, is going on a special mission to Greece.

Turkish communiqués describe the constant bombardment of the coast of the Gulf of Saros by British monitors.

The British submarine E20 is feared to have been sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

Fierce fighting is reported from the Italian front in the Plava sector, and on the heights north-west of Corizza, where the Italians stormed an entrenchment, annihilating the defenders, with the exception of seventy, who were taken prisoners.

A reciprocal bombardment is reported in the sectors of Loos and Fosse de Calonne. The French artillery silenced the enemy batteries in the region of Bus Artois.

The Russian communiqué reports severe fighting on the Riga front. The Russians repulsed ten desperate German attacks, inflicting severe losses. They also made slight progress in the Dvinsk region.

Mr. Winston Churchill has resigned owing to his non-inclusion in the War Council of the Cabinet.

It is reported that fourteen Super-Dreadnoughts will be added to the British Fleet in January next.

At a Government recruiting conference General Smuts announced that 10,000 South African troops would be sent to East Africa.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands in the Pacific, hitherto Protectorates, have been annexed by the desire of the native Governments.

SERBIANS FOLLOWING RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

MR. CHURCHILL LEAVES THE CABINET.

NO SURRENDER

SPIRIT OF THE SERBIAN ARMY.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In striking contrast to the official enemy reports regarding the Serbian campaign is the despatch from a correspondent of the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," who admits that the Austrians and Germans are experiencing great difficulties. He says:—

"It is unthinkable that an army with the enemy at its heels should retreat without dropping some of its feathers, but the Serbians have hitherto retreated in extraordinary order without noteworthy losses. They are following the Russian example of holding their forces together till better times."

"Our aviators report that great transports are moving westwards. It is clear that the enemy will abandon the country rather than surrender. Prisoners are most emphatic in declaring that the troops won't hear a word of capitulation and are full of confidence in the Allies."

NO IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT

VILLAGES CAPTURED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The eastern army made numerous reconnaissances between the 6th and 10th November, without an important engagement.

The Bulgarians on the 10th violently bombarded Krivolak station. We captured the villages of Krusevica and Serkovo on the left bank of the Cerna. Nothing important occurred on the 11th in the direction of Valandovo and Rabrovo.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

A VILLAGE AND A RIDGE CAPTURED

PARIS, Nov. 14.

A communiqué says:—The Bulgarians on Thursday attacked the villages of Krusevica and Sirkovo which we had captured on Wednesday.

We repulsed the attacks and then counter-attacked capturing the village of Cicevo. We captured a ridge with a Bulgarian fort north of Valandovo.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS IN SERBIA.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A telegram from Salonika dated 10th November says, it is believed that the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia were evacuated in ample time and there is no cause for anxiety.

GALLIPOLI AND SERBIA

SUGGESTED COORDINATION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A French wireless states that General Monro is expected shortly at Salonika to take supreme command of the British troops, it is suggested that this indicates co-ordination between the Gallipoli and Serbian operations.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 12th November:—

It is officially announced that British troops reinforced by a new division firmly occupy the region north of Dorain in south-east Serbia, spreading out fan-wise towards Strumitza, the French now occupy the region of Mrzen-Kamendol-Dobrishtia, protecting the road to Babuna.

Supply trains circulate freely at Chovgeli and Gradsko. The reported French occupation of Velez is not confirmed.

The Austrians report the repulse of a strong Montenegrin attack. The Austrians reached a point half way between Uzice and Novi Varos, also the ridge, 33 miles north of Novi Bazar.

IMPORTANT FRENCH MISSION TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 12.

M. Denys Cochin, a Minister without portfolio, is going on a special mission to Greece.

The visit is regarded as important, as he is an intimate friend of leading Greek statesmen.

SERBIAN CAMPAIGN.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

SIR E. GREY'S EXPLANATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

During the discussion in the House of Commons on the vote of credit, the question of Serbia was raised.

Sir Edward Grey replying said that if the French had sent more troops than we, that was because we had partly transported the French. It was impossible to send British troops until a certain number of transports had been liberated.

When it became evident that Greece would not fulfil her treaty obligations, the Government in consultation with France had to consider whether it was safe to continue the operation without the co-operation of Greece.

Sir E. Carson resigned, Sir Edward Grey continued, while the discussion was proceeding, but the preparations did not relate to the sending of troops, and it was finally decided to despatch troops to Salonika immediately they were ready.

The credit was voted.

SUBMARINE ATTACK ON A TRANSPORT.

REACHES HARBOUR SAFELY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The War Office announces that the outward bound transport Mercian was attacked by the gunfire of an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean.

She reached the harbour safely, but the following casualties occurred:—Twenty-three killed, thirty missing, and fifty wounded.

TRANSPORT SOUTHLAND TORPEDOED.

REACHES PORT ON SAME DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The War Office announces that the transport Southland from Alexandria has been torpedoed in the Aegean Sea but she reached Mudros the same day.

The casualties were nine killed, two injured and twenty-two missing and believed drowned.

AUSTRALIANS' HEROISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A splendid story is told of the torpedoing of the transport Southland.

When the torpedo struck the ship, the vessel reeled and an order was given to abandon the ship.

There was no cry or sign of fear; the Australian soldiers merely came briskly on the deck, singing "Australia will be there." They went to their stations and lowered the boats in an orderly way. The injured were taken first and carefully tended. Two subalterns searched the interior of the ship for the wounded and finally came on board the deck to find only the General Staff on board.

They helped to lower the last boats and got into a half-swamped boat themselves.

Fourteen were killed by an explosion and twenty-two were drowned, including Brigadier Linton.

"FIGHTING MEN FIRST."

WAR-CRY OF BRAVE NURSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The captain of a French cruiser tells a story of British devotion to the flag when a transport was torpedoed in the Aegean. There were thirty-six British nurses on board, of whom ten were drowned.

When French rescuing boats arrived, the nurses with one accord shouted:—"Fighting men first."

CREW OF THE CLAN MACALISTER.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Lloyds state that thirty-eight lascars and seven Europeans, part of the crew of Clan Macalister, have been landed.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool steamer Rhineland has been sunk. One man was saved. She carried a crew of 24.

TIME-FUSE FOUND ON BURNING SUGAR SHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

A Halifax telegram alleges that a piece of time-fuse was found during the discharging of the cargo of the Riologes, which arrived there on 5th November, with the cargo of sugar on fire.

MR. CHURCHILL RESIGNS

NON-INCLUSION IN WAR COUNCIL.

UNABLE TO ACCEPT GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill has resigned.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Churchill's letter to Mr. Asquith in which he communicated his resignation, shows that he resigned owing to his non-inclusion in the War Council of the Cabinet.

He says:—"When I left the Admiralty I accepted an office with few duties at your request, to participate in the work of the War Council and assist the new Ministers with the knowledge of current operations which I was then in possession of in a special degree. The counsel I offered, as recorded in the minutes of the Committee on Imperial Defence and in the memorandum I circulated to the Cabinet and I draw your attention to them at the present time."

I cordially agree with the formation of a small War Council and appreciated your intention expressed six weeks ago to include me in it. I foresaw then the personal difficulties you would have to face in its composition and in no way complain that your scheme should have been changed, but with the change my work in the Government comes naturally to a close."

Knowing what I do about the present situation and the instrument of executive power I cannot accept a position of general responsibility for the war policy without an effective share in its guidance and control. Even when decisions of principle are rightly taken the speed and method of their execution are factors which determine the result. Nor do I feel able in times like these to remain in well-paid inactivity."

I therefore ask you to submit my resignation to the King. I am an officer and place myself unreservedly at the disposal of the military authorities, observing that my regiment is in France."

I have a clear conscience enabling me to bear my responsibility for past events with composure. Time will vindicate by administration at the Admiralty and assign to me my due share in the vast series of preparations for operations which secured for us the command of the sea."

With much respect and unaltered personal friendship I wish you good-bye."

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith replied:—"I had hoped that you would reconsider your decision and regret that you have not felt able to do so."

You have rendered services both in Council and in Administration which none is better able to appreciate than myself with regard to the conduct and direction of war and I am sincerely grieved that you should think it your duty to leave the Cabinet. I am certain that you will continue to take an active and effective part in the prosecution of the war."

As you know well, on personal grounds I feel acutely the severance of our long association."

COAST OF GULF OF SAROS.

CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT BY BRITISH MONITORS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Turkish communiqués of the past two days describe constant bombardment of the coast of the Gulf of Saros by British monitors.

BRITISH SUBMARINE REPORTED SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Admiralty announces that the British submarine E20 is feared to have been sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

An enemy wireless says that three officers and six men are prisoners.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.

FORMALLY ANNEXED BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Gazette" announces that the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, hitherto Protectorates, have been annexed by the desire of the native governments.

The Gilbert Islands constitute an archipelago in the Pacific, lying on the equator between 172 deg and 177 deg. East longitude. They have an area of 166 square miles, consisting of sixteen atolls, several of them triangular in shape, with two outlying hilly islands. From the last census, the population was about 36,000. The chief products are coconuts and copra.

The Ellice Islands, in the South Pacific, due North of Fiji and South-West of Samoa, extend for 360 miles from N. W. to S. E. between 51 deg. and 11 deg. South latitude, and 170 deg. and 180 deg. East longitude. The islands grow little but coconuts, copra being the main export. Population 2,500 Polynesians, mostly Christians.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON RIGA FRONT.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PROGRESS IN DVINSK REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.

Severe fighting on the Riga front is reported in to-day's communiqué in the vicinity of Schlock.

The Russians progressed westward of Raggatz, fighting all the way. After eleven days wait deep in marshes they carried Kemmern and Aning, capturing machine-guns. The Germans suffered considerable losses.

In the course of the day the Russians repulsed ten desperate German attacks in the Ixkull district, inflicting severe losses on the Germans. The bodies were lying in heaps in front of the Russian trenches.

Russians also made slight progress in the Dvinsk region taking 270 prisoners.

THE TSAR AT REVAL.

BRITISH SUBMARINE COMMANDERS DECORATED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.

The Tsar and the Tsarvitch arrived at Reval on Wednesday and visited the naval fortress and reviewed the garrison.

They boarded a transport where the crews of British and Russian submarines were drawn up. The Tsar decorated two British submarine commanders with the Cross of St. George and then inspected in detail the submarines.

His Majesty afterwards visited the factories in the town where he was acclaimed by the workers. He also inspected the naval hospital.

The Tsar went to Riga on Thursday and received General Dmitrieff commanding the fortress of Riga. His Majesty also reviewed the troops, whom he thanked for their heroic defence.

On Friday the Tsar reviewed the division camped near Vitebsk and also the troops in the Drinsk military district whom he thanked for their heroic efforts.

NEW GERMAN REPEATING RIFLE.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.

The Russians have captured, west of Riga, a number of new German automatic rifles firing twenty-five shots a minute.

KAISER AND HINDENBURG.

PRECAUTIONS FOR A POSSIBLE RETREAT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable, dated London, November, 13, says:—

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent states that the Kaiser at a meeting with General Hindenburg recently insisted on resolute action to force the Dvina at whatever cost of men and material."

General Hindenburg demanded reinforcements but the Kaiser refused as he was unable to spare a single man from other fronts."

At a subsequent military conference General Hindenburg expressed his readiness to resign if the Kaiser further insisted on the capture of Riga and Dvinsk."

The Exchange Company's Geneva correspondent learns from Vienna that the German headquarters are unable to send the reinforcements urgently demanded by Generals Linsingen and Bothmer."

The Central News' correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Germans are digging numerous trenches from Warsaw to Vilna with a view to a possible retreat. It is stated under reserve that the military authorities at Mitau advised the inhabitants to go to Liban as a serious Russian attack was expected."

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that the river itself is an unimportant part of the Russian scheme of defence of the Dvina line."

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.

The Minister of Finance in a preamble to the Budget for 1916, estimates the general deficit at about 327 millions of roubles which will be covered by credit operations. New sources of revenue will be found chiefly in direct taxation, including a graduated income-tax and an increase in landtax, especially in Turkestan. There will be indirect taxation on electric power, drygoods, molasses and powder. The Minister points out the difficulties of tea and match monopolies which were recently the subject of discussion. He estimates the expenses of the war to the end of 1916 at eight thousand million roubles.

The Minister says:—"Russia however serious the situation and however great the sacrifices, will overcome all trials."

(For other War Telegrams see page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

THE COUNTRY AND THE CABINET.

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

CONDEMNATION OF STRATEGY & TACTICS.

THE CAVELL CASE.

At the time the Mail left, people were still discussing the possibility of a reconstruction of the Government and even a general election. That is all over now, but our correspondent's discussion of the situation, as it then was, is profoundly interesting.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

So long as the issue in the Near East is undecided, or at any rate so long as the deadlock of winter there is delayed, the eyes of England are upon that region. It is apparently taken for granted that great movements in the West are not now to be expected. What Russia may be able to do after her interval of recuperation, during the winter, is still of course undisclosed. As for the sea, while British submarines are brilliantly active on the Baltic, Germany seems driven to recognise that her naval power is held in a complete and merciless grip. In these circumstances, inevitably, the Balkans and the Dardanelles occupy the foremost place, and for this country they stand for the severest problem presented to us since the advance towards Calais was checked a year ago.

THE INNER CABINET.

The Prime Minister is returning to the House and the Government cannot prevent a debate upon the conduct of the war and the position in the Near East. Nor is it desirable that the debate should be prevented. Anything is better than secret rumblings, suppressed accusations, and incessant Cabinet cabals; and if discussion is burked the country suffers from those evils and others. It is announced to-day that the Cabinet War Council is being reconstituted, and the Liberal papers take pains to argue that this is not a concession to the demand for a smaller Cabinet. The point does not seem to be of very great moment. There is always an Inner Cabinet, which makes the great executive decisions. If the Cabinet numbers 20 or more, the separation of the inner group from the larger body is necessarily marked. In previous days the Inner Cabinet had things pretty much its own way, both under Mr. Balfour and under Mr. Asquith. As regards Foreign affairs we must conclude, the minority exercised an autocratic power and pursued a policy which was not fully disclosed to the Cabinet as a whole until the crisis of July 1914. When the history of our time is written it will surely appear that this fact lay at the root of the differences in the Cabinet and, more than anything else, accounted for the resignations of the two Ministers who went out. In this connection, of course, "Inner Cabinet" is not quite the correct term, since the Committee of Imperial Defence was not confined to Cabinet ministers. It included, for example, Mr. Balfour. Since the formation of the Coalition Government, however, the executive group has consisted of the leading Ministers, with their expert advisers; and it is known that decisions of the greatest moment (for instance, the opening of the Dardanelles campaign) were taken and acted upon without the sanction of the whole Cabinet. What we are now told is that the Inner Cabinet will be strictly a new small Council for the direction of the war, consisting of the smallest possible number of Ministers and holding when necessary daily sittings.

THE CABINET AND NATIONAL CONFIDENCE.

The agitation in a section of the press for a smaller Cabinet has not had for its aim the reconstitution of the inner group or of the War Council, but the creation of a new Government. It is merely a turn in the continuous attack upon the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, and their Allies in the coalition and that being so, the question is: Can we hope that a new War Council, presided over, as it must be, by Mr. Asquith and containing Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Kitchener,

(Continued on page 10.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

ENEMY'S BATTERIES SILENCED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 12.

The communiqué reports a reciprocal bombardment in the sectors of Loos and Fosse de Calonne.

The French artillery silenced the enemy batteries in the region of Bus Artois. There was successful mine fighting on the remainder of the front.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The communiqué says on the western front there were violent artillery actions in several sectors. Infantry was not engaged.

ONLY ARTILLERY AND GRENADE ACTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The communiqué says that only a few artillery and grenade actions in Artois and Champagne are reported.

A STEAM MILL DESTROYED.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

A communiqué says:—Our artillery in the Boesinghe sector of Belgium concentrated fire on enemy positions destroying a steam mill and silencing batteries.

Artillery actions occurred at several other points on the front.

GERMAN RESISTANCE FAST CRUMBLING.

FAILURE OF REPEATED ATTACKS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

A "Pioneer" special cable dated London, November 12, states:—

A British correspondent with the French armies sends information from an authorised source concerning the German counter-attacks since the 25th September. The German high command was then caught napping.

The men hurried to battle not as the units of a definite organisation but at haphazard. The leaders later realised that a methodical attack was absolutely necessary to restore the confidence of the troops. Divisions were therefore brought from Russia to take part in operations on a considerable scale. Some of these are still unused and further attacks may be expected. The counter-attack of the 30th October was made on a 2½ miles front, but the line was not continuous like the French movement of the 25th September.

In modern warfare the top of a hill is usually untenable when the enemy holds the further slope which is an impossible target for artillery. The French retain the slopes of Tahr Hill. Hence the result of the counter-attacks were practically negligible. The German forces roughly were equivalent to an Army Corps.

The prisoners state that they were informed that they were about to take part in an important engagement during which the Kaiser would be at Sedan. They complain that during the attacks the officers remained in shelters. Should a future attack gain a footing in the first French line the enemy's infantry would be incapable of fully profiting thereby as the French did on the 25th September. It is notable that the second day's attack on the 21st October was altogether fruitless. The German infantry had reached the limit of its endurance.

The Central News correspondent in northern France quotes a French General as stating "that the Germans are now floundering in a sea of mistakes. Their operations on all the fronts have lost their early cohesion. They evidently have no definite purpose on the western front. The repeated attacks in Champagne and in Artois delivered in dense masses accelerate the attrition without a chance of any appreciable success. The German Commanders know that the allied line from Belgium to the Vosges is invulnerable. I should not be surprised at an early termination of the war if the Germans fail in the Balkans." The correspondent adds that French and British officers in northern France evince the firmest optimism and declare that signs are not wanting that the German resistance is fast crumbling. German prisoners in the various French camps have received letters sounding a note of despair and hinting at an early peace for economic reasons.

According to the "Echo de Belge," the Zebruggo harbour is choked up with sand, the available labour being insufficient to keep it clear.

MEMBER FOR CARDIFF.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The shipowner J. H. Cory has been elected unopposed as the member of Parliament for Cardiff.

THE GREEK BUDGET.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A Salonika telegram says that the Greek Budget for 1915 will show a deficit of 14,800,000 pounds.

ITALIAN THEATRE.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PLAVA SECTOR.

ENTRENCHED POSITION STORMED: ENEMY ANNIHILATED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 13.

A communiqué reports that fierce fighting took place on the 11th in the Plava sector and on the heights North-west of Corizia, where the Italians stormed an entrenchment, annihilating the defenders with the exception of seventy, who were taken prisoners. Heavy fighting on the Carso resulted in the Italian capture of a redoubt.

ITALIAN PASSENGER BOAT SUBMARINED.

15 CREW AND SIX PASSENGERS MISSING.

ROME, Nov. 13.

The steamer Firenze was submarined on November 9th. Ninety-six of the crew and 27 passengers have been saved and fifteen of the crew and six passengers are missing.

LATER.

The details of the sinking of the Firenze received from Syracuse show that the steamer carried 33 passengers and 16 crew. She was proceeding on Tuesday afternoon in fine weather thirty-six miles from Syracuse when a submarine suddenly appeared three hundred yards away and fired a gun without hitting the steamer. The passengers and the engine-room staff, almost entirely Lascars, rushed on the deck. The submarine approaching, continued to fire, striking the steamer's rudder.

The commander of the submarine ordered the abandonment of the steamer and six boats were lowered. As soon as they were clear the submarine sank the vessel with twenty-eight shots.

The survivors spent the night in the boats making for Sicily. The sea was calm. The first boat to reach Syracuse contained the captain and a number of Lascars. A destroyer searched for other boats and found three, one of which had capsized, those who were in her having been picked up by other boats.

One boat carrying the first officer, six passengers, one of them a woman, and fourteen of the crew, mostly Lascars, is missing. The submarine flew the Austrian flag and was of the new type, 200 feet long.

ITALIAN OIL SHIP DESTROYED.

BELIEVED DUE TO A BOMB.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

An explosion, believed to be due to a bomb has destroyed the Italian oil ship Livietta bound from Port Arthur in Texas for Buenos Aires.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

NEWS FROM EGYPT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The following are extracts from the "Pioneer's" Cairo letter:— In reference to an appeal made by Lord Lansdowne it has been decided to have a Red Cross Day in Egypt on the 30th instant. Great interest is being taken in the matter by all communities and already substantial sums have been promised.

It is an open secret that German and Austrian submarines have for some time now been operating in the Eastern Mediterranean and have been giving our Navy and mercantile marine a certain amount of anxiety. Fortunately they have not succeeded in doing much damage and it is believed that their radius of activity has of late become somewhat restricted owing to the discovery and destruction of several of their victualling bases. Little information is vouchsafed to us in regard to the exploits of these undersea menaces but now and again the veil is drawn aside and we get glimpses of what is happening. One such glimpse is now afforded us by one of the passengers on the s.s. Borollos of the Khedivial Mail line which left the Piraeus with a full cargo and 250 passengers including the brother of Sultan Hussein bound for Alexandria. About a day out two boats were sighted on the horizon. At first they were thought to be two submarines, but as the Borollos approached it was seen that they were ordinary ship boats containing a number of men. They were in due course taken on board and found to be the crew, 32 in number, of the steamer Sailor Prince which had been sunk a few hours previously by a submarine which had given ten minutes to get away from the ship.

QUEEN MARY CONFERS MILITARY DECORATIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 13.

Acting on behalf of the King, Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace conferred Military Crosses on Second Lieut. Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, attached to 39th. Garhwal Rifles and Subadar Major Arsa Khan, 57th. Wilde's Rifles. The Indian Distinguished Service Medal was conferred on Subadar Nianatullah Khan, 1st. King George's Own Regiment.

HON. CAPT. MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN.

A PLUCKY DEED AT THE FRONT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

News has been received of the plucky action performed at the front in France by the Hon. Captain Malik Umar Hyat Khan, who is serving on the staff. On 9th September the brigade headquarters to which Captain Malik is attached were heavily shelled among horses wounding three of them. Captain Malik jumping out of the trenches rushed to the spot and collected the men in charge of the horses, who were too excited by the bombardment to do anything. Captain Malik Umar Hyat directed the men to a place of greater safety and while deciding whether it was necessary to shoot one of the horses that had been wounded, he had a narrow escape from a shell which burst on the other side of a big wagon by which he was standing. But for the wagon he would certainly have been killed. On returning to the headquarters from the trenches Captain Malik saw a party of about 20 men of the 34th Sikh Pioneers, who had come from a distance to visit some of their friends and did not realise that they were standing on the spot exposed to shell fire. Having led them to a place of safety in the trenches, Captain Malik returned to the wounded horses and attended to them at considerable risk from shell fire. Subsequently Captain Malik Umar Hyat received a letter from the Colonel of the 34th Sikh Pioneers, thanking him for the risk he had taken in going out of the trenches to get the men of that regiment into a place of safety. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Anderson, commanding the Indian Army Corps, also wrote him a letter of appreciation.

14 NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS. TO BE READY IN JANUARY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Daily Express" says that fourteen super-Dreadnoughts will be added to the Fleet in January next.

GERMAN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

ASSISTING CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The "Novoye Vremya" urges the seizure of the German concessions in China, whence it declares the Germans are supplying arms and explosives to Chinese revolutionaries and organising bomb outrages.

NEW FRENCH FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

INDETERMINATE AMOUNT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The Chamber has adopted unanimously the bill authorising a new five per cent. loan of an indeterminate amount, exempt from taxation, redeemable only after 1931 and carrying the privilege to convert the old three per cent. Rentes to the amount of one-third of each subscription. The rate of conversion and the price of the issue will be fixed later.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RALLY.

10,000 TROOPS TO GO TO EAST AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Nov. 11.

At a Government recruiting conference General Smuts announced that 10,000 South African troops would be sent to East Africa. He said that the Allies had their hands full and Great Britain could not be expected to provide men for campaigns throughout the world.

IN MEMORIAM.

A THOUSAND POUNDS TO HARROW SCHOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mrs. Hopley, the mother of Second-Lieutenant G. W. Hopley of the Grenadiers, who was killed in action in France, has given a thousand pounds to the Harrow school endowment fund in memory of her son.

LORD ROBERTS.

COMMEMORATION SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A large and distinguished congregation attended the commemoration service in honour of Lord Roberts at St. Margaret's Westminster.

The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family were represented.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR C. F. BURNETT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The death is announced of General Sir C. F. Burnett.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

will be supported or even allowed to conduct the war without being harassed by those who are resolved upon the Government's overthrow? This is too much to hope for, especially as, so far as the country can judge, the Cabinet has not yet been able to come to a final decision upon the course to be pursued in the Balkans. But how can we have a new Government, how can we have even a reconstructed Government (under, say, Mr. Lloyd George), without an appeal to the country? It seems impossible to answer that question. It is possible that a general election is the only way out of the present difficulty, the only way by means of which the national confidence in the Government can be restored. The idea, so far as one can tell, is anything but popular. People ask how an election could improve things; how you could have a national contest with party differences in suspension; how you could take the votes of the men in the field, and indeed, what there is to vote about. Such points are, of course, difficult, and the argument behind them may prevail. But if as the price of postponement we are condemned to suffer from a continuance of caballing and unremitting attacks upon individuals and groups in the Government, it may be that the nation will have chosen wrongly.

ALTERNATIVES IN THE BALKANS. We may expect that, with every turn of events in the Near East the critics of our diplomacy in the Balkans will gather strength. This week the public has had a striking illustration of the partial work of the censorship. Despatches from the Dardanelles, of course, subjected to the severest scrutiny, and they contain neither discussion of military policy nor comment upon mistakes in the field. But the war correspondents in England are not muzzled. Mr. Newinson a few days ago was discussing in a public meeting the outlook in Gallipoli and the Balkans and stating, with the restraint that never fails in him, the alternatives lying before the Allies. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, whose lecture at Queen's Hall is reported in this morning's papers, was as outspoken as he could well be about the blunders and risks of the campaign, and he left in the minds of his immense audience a conviction that, in strategy and tactics alike, the business had been greatly mismanaged at every stage. It is difficult to avoid the influence that the Cabinet has found the choice between the alternatives a matter of insuperable difficulty. A month has elapsed since Sir Edward Grey announced that we were pledged to help Serbia to the utmost of our power, and to give the help in the ways asked for by the Serbian Government. So far, however, we have heard only of the small British force of 13,000 landed at Salonika.

THE CAVELL CASE

The shooting of Nurse Cavell continues to absorb a great deal of newspaper attention. Realising, doubtless, the impression created throughout the world, the German authorities have issued various denials and explanations none of which gets near to the essence of the matter. It would be better, perhaps, to rely entirely upon the plea of military necessity or military law than upon such assertions as that Miss Cavell cannot have been what the English take her to be because she earned her own living. There appears to-day, however, a semi-official explanation of the affair from Brussels which is evidently intended to be taken more seriously than some of the previous defences put out. Several important statements of fact in the American despatches are denied. Particularly it is said that no promise was given to the American Minister of having him kept informed as to the course of the proceedings. It is added that Mr. Whitlock did not intend, when sending the papers to the American Ambassador in London, that they should be published in the Press. The two points, it will be seen, are of little or no account. Neither the alleged promise nor the publication effects the story of the trial and its sequel as told with convincing detail in the documents from the American Legation in Brussels. But it is reasonable to urge, as many people do, that the Press has made a disproportionate storm over the affair and that much of the talk now going on about the most appropriate way of commemorating Miss Cavell is extremely foolish and undignified. Then world surely needs no further evidence of the barbarity of German methods in warfare. The treatment of Miss Cavell is a terrible illustration of individual tragedies which even in the total cannot be compared with the normal happenings of a single day in the war of three continents. We do well to emphasize the intense horror of Miss Cavell's murder, as of the Lusitania and similar incidents. But to civilised nations would be nearer to making a repetition of the world tragically impossible if they could begin to realise the limitless horror of warfare with even a small part of the emotion that is evoked by such a story as that of Edith Cavell.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

Losses at home are minimized or minimized in wartime. The deaths of several men have occurred this year and have passed almost unnoticed while in other circumstances they would have received full measure of public attention. This is true of Sir Henry Cotton who passed away on October 23rd after a long illness. England was never much disturbed over the Assam labour controversy or other Indian storms of which Sir Henry Cotton was the centre, and few people in this country could form any estimate of the remarkable place filled by him in the mind of the Indian public. But they know him as the most prominent Member for India for the four years following the return of the liberals in 1906 and as a frequent platform speaker on Indian questions. He had begun to show signs of age after leaving Parliament in 1910, but he was still occasionally to be heard at London meetings until the beginning of the war. A few papers gave fairly full summaries of his career, but for the most

part the obituary notices have been very meagre. To those who knew Sir Henry Cotton at close quarters, it was always surprising that he should arouse so violent a form of resentment by his public utterances. Those utterances were never extreme; the facts were always carefully stated, and the reform proposals which received Sir Henry's support were invariably moderate. Yet, just as the Assam planters, fifteen years ago conceived him as Beelzebub, so many foolish people in England imagined that he was, either wilfully or insanely, working to undermine the foundations of the British Empire. This notion was based, it is hardly necessary to say, mainly upon Sir Henry's pertinacious opposition in Parliament to the repressive measures introduced by Lord Minto's Government. Opportunities for speaking were not very frequent, but Sir Henry Cotton and his associates made the most of question time, week after week. Mr. Morley, as he then was, regarded them as a plague as no doubt they were. Certainly they succeeded in showing up the painful plight of the Liberal Secretary of State, joined to defend the position into which he was thrust by the bureaucrats of Simla and Whitehall; and it would not be difficult to argue that the real creators of Lord Morley's peerage were the members of the Radical Anglo-Indian group of the 1906 Parliament—Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Mackarness, Mr. James O'Grady and Keir Hardie. The opposition to the Tibet expedition in England was almost a single-handed achievement of Sir Henry's and in this case he had the satisfaction of seeing the whole country, including the conservative party and its leaders, come round to the view which he had stated with great force in a series of addresses and letters to "The Times." Sir Henry Cotton was a faithful member of the small Postivist community, which he had joined before going out to India in 1867. Good fortune brought him into contact with Dr. Congreve, Professor Beesly, Mr. Frederic Harrison, and the other leading English disciples of Auguste Comte; and it is at the Postivist Church of Humanity in Lamb's Conduit Street, Bloomsbury, that the memorial service is being held.

Would you believe, Sir, that in the Up and down train that left Poona in the morning of Tuesday last as many as twice the number of passengers travelled in the inter class compartments at the disposal of Indian males as there was accommodation for? The compartments of the same class reserved for Indian women and Europeans and Eurasians are always sacrosanct and under penalty of prosecution, even if they are half empty, cannot be entered by Indian males, to relieve over-crowding. I may very appropriately say sardinelike packing, that so often occurs in the very limited accommodation at their disposal. I can understand the reserving of a compartment for Indian women, some of whom observe purdah, though not in this part of the country, as the law of the land compels the Railway Companies to provide it, notwithstanding which an old man was kindly accommodated with a seat by women passengers in their compartment.

But the reserving of a compartment for Europeans and Eurasians is not required by law and is both invidious and unjust to the travelling public. To make matters more unjust, a large compartment to hold 14 persons is reserved for them, while their actual number rarely exceeds five. This would not matter much, if the accommodation in the train be not strictly limited and an additional carriage be attached to the train in case of excess of passengers. But this is not possible in the case of these mail trains, as these are specially constructed corridor trains, and time would be lost in attaching carriages, even if it be possible to do so.

I will give figures to support my complaint, which may be verified by the Railway Company from the number of tickets sold or used for that train. The total number of inter class seats available is 37 plus 17, total 54, only while this accommodated actually 98 passengers as counted by me between Khandala and Karjat. Between Poona and Khandala the number travelling fluctuated between, say, 90 and 100. At Karjat the number 98 was increased by about 10 more and I could not take a second census after the train left Karjat, as there was not the least space for moving about even with some convenience. At Neral I got down and I saw some more passengers getting in, and only 2 or 3 getting out. I had no chance to count the additional passengers that my fellow passengers received or had to receive, against their wish at Neral. But looking to the figures mentioned above, I think I am fully justified in stating that there were fully twice as many passengers as there were seats for.

I travelled from Neral to Bombay on last Wednesday morning by the same class when I hoped, things would be better. But it was the same old story of Tuesday repeated. There were 25 passengers in excess of the authorised number of seats, the additional passengers occupying passages near doorways, longitudinal central passage and some of them sitting in a half-standing posture on the arms or backs of seats on seats 1 to 2 inches wide. I expected some relief at Kalyan where only 10 passengers got down, reducing the excess of 25 to 15. For the whole journey from Neral to Bombay I was on my legs.

In fairness I must add that, as Tuesday was the opening day for Courts and business firms after the Diwali holidays, people were returning to

Official and Personal

His Excellency the Viceroy reached Bharatpur on Saturday, where he had a duck shooting party. His Excellency returned to Delhi on Sunday.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and party reached Shimoga on Saturday and motored to Jog to visit the Gersoppa Falls.

The Governor of Bengal will hold a Durbar on the 7th December for the purpose of conferring Sanads and Decorations. The retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Behar, Sir Charles Bailey and the new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Gait, arrived at Bankipore on Saturday. Sir Charles Bailey halted two hours at Barh and attended a party given in his honour. The Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa came with them.

It is understood that Mr. Drake, I.C.S., becomes Private Secretary to Sir Edward Gait, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

The heir-apparent of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpilla, will be installed on the Gadi of the State on the 10th of December.

Mr. C. C. S. Clark is appointed a member of the C. P. Legislative Council, Vice Mr. Tickle resigned.

In connection with the annual revision of the Customs Tariff valuation, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will leave Calcutta for Bombay on the 17th November, returning to Calcutta on the 27th.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Mr. J. E. Goudge, I.C.S., and Lady Stuart, left Bombay yesterday for London by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Persia.

Mr. A. T. Forbes, Resident, Travancore, now on leave, is expected back from England shortly and will be appointed to a district judgeship.

Mr. H. G. Stokes, I.C.S., C.S.I., will hand over charge as Private Secretary to the Government of Madras about the 20th instant to Mr. T. E. Moir and will take charge of Kurnool as Collector about the 24th instant.

At the Bankipore station Sir Charles Bailey inspected the guard of honour, and shook hands with a large number of officials and non-officials and title-holders present. Sir Edward Gait also inspected the guard of honour. They then drove to the Government House.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday from England, by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, were:—Sir L. and Lady Sanderson, the Countess of Suffolk, Sir Valentine Chirol, H. H. Lt. Prince Amerjit Singh of Kapurthala, Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Lord Bishop of Nagpur, Miss U. O'Dwyer, the Hon. Mr. Justice S. H. Imam, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. W. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Chaitry, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Richardson, the Hon. Justice Sir Woodroffe, Lady Woodroffe, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Beachcroft, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mullick.

CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper, I came across a reply by Government to the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association in response to their proposal for a radical change in the size and design of currency notes.

Though I am not particularly acquainted with the suggestions offered by the Association I venture to suggest, so far as it still open to criticism, that these notes be printed on different colours of paper according to their denominations, instead of being fruitlessly enlarged or ornamented to distinguish their value.

I have offered this suggestion only assuming that it has not been referred to by the Association, but even if it is I am confident, it will perhaps be the best solution of the problem to prevent many frauds practised upon ignorant people and will be a source of great relief to those engaged in handling them throughout the day, as it will invariably prevent them from passing notes of bigger amount, which is so often the case, a mere glance on the bunch of notes being just sufficient to detect any mistake.—Yours, etc.

D. B. S.

In order to ensure a better class of domestic servants under Military Officers, after successive experiments finally a method proposed by the District Superintendent of Police of this place has proved successful, which it is stated, will also be adopted in other parts of India. In the Military Orders to-day the following notification explains clearly the police measure of improving domestic servants:—"All servants in officer's employ in Wellington Cantonment should be in possession of a book supplied by the District Superintendent for annas two. A description of servants and the cause of dismissal are entered in the book. All certificates given to servants should be entered in this book, and no separate certificate should be given. When any servant is not in possession of the book he should be sent to the police station to obtain the same. When any servant is either employed or dismissed he should be sent to the police station with this book."

Bombay in larger numbers than usual and hence the extra crowd. Wednesday was however a normal day but the state of things was not much better. But my complaint is based not on the observation of 2 or 3 days but of many such rushes and over-crowdings, and which have become quite normal and not exceptional. There will be hardly a day or two in the week when the inter class portion of these mail trains is not over-crowded. Over-crowding in trains at the time of big fairs is excusable on the ground that for a single occasion in a year or a dozen years the Railways concerned cannot build new carriages, but this is an everyday affair and must certainly be remedied before long. The remedy consists in providing about 50 more seats for the inter class for Indians only.—Yours etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

12th November 15.

BILL TO AMEND THE REGISTRATION ACT.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the text of a Bill to amend the Registration Act, which the Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya will introduce during this cold weather session. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The recent decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council in *Jambu Prasad v. Aftab Ali Khan* (11 L. R. 47 All. February, 1915, P. 49) threatens to affect the validity of the registration of many documents which were accepted when presented by the registering officer from the person or persons presenting the same and duly registered. In the case of well-to-do landlords, money-lenders, men of business and pardanashin ladies, it has been a common practice to send agents, mutims, gunsthas, servants or relations to the registration office with the executant to pay the money payable before the registering officer and to see that the document was duly registered. In some cases such agents may possess a power of attorney of the kind required by Section 33 of the Indian Registration Act 1908. But in the large majority of instances where the creditor, trader or lady concerned is not a landed proprietor, the most suitable man in the service of family circle available at the time who can safely be entrusted with the money, is generally selected and though the executant usually goes with him to the registration office, care is not always taken that the presentation is effected by the executant or by an agent authorised by a power of attorney executed and authenticated in the manner provided by the Indian Registration Act. There may also be cases where the agent possess a power of attorney from one of the persons claiming under a document but not from all. The fact that the mere physical act of handing over the document to the Registrar was performed by a relative or agent not holding a proper power of attorney, ought not, however, to stand in the way of the validity of registration, if the document be otherwise duly registered. The matter has been the subject of various decisions, some of which will be found reported in *Mohendra Nath v. Sinu Dibi* (7 C. W. N. p. 129), *Isidrasprad v. Baynath* (3a L. J. 743), *Nathumal V. Z. Abdul Wahid Shah* (1b L. R. 34 All. 355), *Atma Ram v. Ugrasen* (1 L. R. 35 All. 154), *Karta Kishen v. Harnam Chand* (1 L. R. 35 All. 72), *Wazir Begum v. Fazal Hussain Khan* (9 All L. J. 148) and *Atal Beharilal v. Hemondal Singh* (14 Oudh Case 9) and in case in which a document was presented for registration by an agent, who held a power of attorney after the death of his principal, it was ruled by their Lordships of the Privy Council that Section 87 of the Registration Act did not cure the defect (*Majib Un Nissa v. Abdel Rajim* 1 L. R. 23 All. 233). The recent decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council, however, goes further and renders registration invalid in respect of all documents presented for registration by the agent of the party claiming under a document, if the agent was not authorised in the manner provided by Section 33 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, though he may have been accompanied at the time of presentation by the executant. The consequences of such a decision will, it is apprehended, be serious and far-reaching and there is urgent need, therefore, for meeting or removing the difficulty by legislation. The Bill proposes to provide a remedy by adding a sub-section to Section 87 of the Act to ensure that the mere fact, that the person who presented a document for Registration was not duly authorised by a power of attorney executed and authenticated in the manner mentioned in Section 33 of the Act, shall not invalidate the registration of the document, if it was otherwise duly registered. The Bill proposes to give retrospective effect to the amendment in order to prevent or obviate miscarriages of justice.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR AND CONSTABLE ON TRIAL.

(News Bureau.)

RAMNAD, Nov. 13.

Mr. B. Rama Rao, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Ramnad, commenced the hearing yesterday of the case against the Sub-Inspector of Police, Aruppu Kota and a constable, who stand charged with the alleged offences of bribery, extortion of confession, wrongful confinement and suppressing a theft case.

The prosecution case briefly is that a pleader at Satur went to Mallanganore for a criminal case. In the evening he found his brief bag, which had been entrusted to his client, was lost and informed the accused Sub-Inspector. The first accused asked the accused constable to enquire into the matter. In the course of the enquiry that night, the constable alleged to have beaten and whipped Krishna, Govindan and Vithal Naik and wrongfully confined them in the house. Vathal Naik first pleaded innocence but subsequently traced the bag from a sheep tent. The contents of the bag were checked and a fountain pen, pencil and a book were missing. In the meantime the constable had forced the mother of Govindan to pay Rs. 200 for not taking any action on her son and Rs. 100 was paid to the Sub-Inspector. Vathal was apprehended but had nothing to give. The first accused returned the bag next morning after getting a receipt from the pleader who returned to his place. Information was received by Mr. Dawson, then Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, that a case of theft had been hushed up by the police. He investigated the matter and hence the present charge. The case is proceeding.

Justice Scott Smith of the Punjab Chief Court has delivered judgment in the *Sinjarwala* dacoity case acquitting all the accused.

THE HEROIC MISS EDITH CAVELL.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

The Victim of Germany's Crowning Infamy.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Nov. 10.

KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. G. Barnett, Royal Scots.
Captain H. Makins, Londons.
Lieut. T. V. Elliot, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. D. F. Bacon, Durham Lights.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. E. Ryan, Artillery.
Captain D. P. Shaw, Dorsets.
Lieut. D. McDonald, Middlesex.
Lieut. R. J. O'Connor, Artillery.
Lieut. W. Rose, Highland Lights.
Lieut. G. J. Sharp, Medicals.
Sec.-Lieut. R. C. Lowe, Warwick.
Sec.-Lieut. W. S. Lureott, Londons.
Sec.-Lieut. H. L. McIlwaine, Middlesex.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. J. B. Robinson, Flying Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Captain F. H. Hunt, Shropshire Lights.
Lieut. T. A. Buckland, Norfolk.
Lieut. H. J. Robertson, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. D. Farquhar-Thompson, Gordons.

Sec.-Lieut. W. E. Dunne, Lancashire Fusiliers.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieut. E. P. Richards, Gordons.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain C. A. Hutchinson, West Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. C. D. Mayo, Royal Scots.
Sec.-Lieut. G. E. Staggall, East Kents.

NOW PRISONERS.

Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce.
Lieut. T. H. Taylor, East Kents.

NOW MISSING AND UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Captain H. G. Farmer, Seaforths.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Brocklehurst, Manchester.

Sec.-Lieut. E. C. Flying Lincolns.

Sec.-Lieut. H. R. Hackett, Dublin Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Lord T. C. Kesteven, Lincoln Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Major N. C. Cockburn, Lincoln Yeomanry.

Major G. B. Foster, Lincoln Yeomanry.

Captain R. Wright, Lincoln Yeomanry.

Lieut. D. F. Cunliffe, Scottish Horse.

Lieut. J. W. W. Wintringham, Lincoln Yeomanry.

Sec.-Lieut. G. J. Brown, Scottish Borderers.

Sec.-Lieut. R. G. Freeborn, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Sec.-Lieut. E. F. Miles, Worcesters.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Captain R. B. Glover, Londons.

Lieut. N. G. Crompton, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. M. Mackenzie, Black Watch.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. W. Britts, East Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Col. A. C. Annesley, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut-Col. R. S. Weston, Manchester.

Major N. Luxmore, Devon.

Lieut. N. C. Golding, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. S. Brooke, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. R. Littledale, Northampton.

Second-Lieut. P. M. Moon, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. H. E. Tee, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. C. G. Wells, Engineers.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. C. N. Barclay, Camerons.

WOUNDED.

Major C. H. Turner, Medicals.

Captain F. V. Bevan-Brown, Medicals.

Captain G. Hickman, Medicals.

Lieutenant R. W. Arbuthnot, Artillery.

Lieutenant J. M. McLachlan, Medicals.

Lieutenant P. M. Walker, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant I. W. Garnett, Shropshire Lights.

Second-Lieutenant D. S. McKinn, Shropshire Lights.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut. B. W. Holman, Engineers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. N. E. Wood, East Kents.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. H. M. Lewis, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. H. J. Hopkinson, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant E. C. Bladen, West Ridings.

Second-Lieutenant J. C. Hailcock, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieutenant B. I. Jennings, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant F. N. Tuff, East Kent Yeomanry.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant J. K. Garnett, Artillery.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. H. Barker, Artillery.

Lieutenant E. D. Newman, Lincoln Yeomanry.

Lieutenant G. F. Philip, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant J. Boyd, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. J. Codner, Dorsets.

Second-Lieutenant C. S. Jagger, Worcesters.

Second-Lieutenant W. G. Pook, Engineers.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. F. Harvey, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenants F. Ains, Bedford.

Second-Lieutenant W. J. McConnochie, Flying Corps.

Second-Lieutenant T. S. Whitaker, West Ridings.

Second-Lieutenant W. J. Wood, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. H. Hope, Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant A. F. Miles, Devons.

Lieutenant J. A. Henry, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieutenant P. J. Alexander, Black Watch.

Second-Lieutenant D. J. Glenny, Black Watch.

Second-Lieutenant W. M. Austin, Wiltshires.

Second-Lieutenant T. R. Evans, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant F. J. Hunt, Artillery.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

HINDUS KIDNAPPED AND SHOPS LOOTED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A correspondent writes to the "Punjabee" from Dehra Ismail Khan: There have been three raids in the district within the last fortnight. The raiders are believed to be Mahsuds. At Bilot they looted the house of Mahkud Sahib and carried away much valuable property. The next raid was on Kulachi, where they looted several shops and kidnapped a Hindu. Kulachi is well armed and it is strange that Mahsuds dared an attack on it. The latest news is from Tank side, where a "tumtum" was looted near Murtza and its occupants, three Hindus, were carried away.

KING GEORGE AS PHILATELIST.

The King, who has just given one of his most valuable stamps—a nimpenny stamp of the Victorian era—to the special war fund which the British philatelists have started, has been a keen collector himself since his midshipman days, and it is hardly necessary to say that his collection is one of exceptional value, says the "Westminster Gazette." He usually gets the first offer of any rarity, and not seldom takes advantage of the opportunity to add to his treasures. These include the original water-colour sketches of the first two penny stamps of 1840, by Sir Rowland Hill, the original pencil sketch of the "Mulready" envelope, proofs of the penny scarlet stamp (1901), one of which is initiated by the late King, and the "magenta" King Edward, which was prepared and never issued. The one which he is now parting with is also very rare, the issue having been abandoned after some 1200 had been printed, and the denomination withdrawn.

Second-Lieutenant H. C. Lovely, Bedford.

Second-Lieutenant S. E. Pierce, Yorkshires Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant S. A. T. Taylor, Worcesters.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Thain, Warwick.

Second-Lieutenant W. N. Wooley, Gloucesters.

MISSING.

Captain T. D. Adams, Flying Corps.

Lieutenant O. V. Le Bas, Flying Corps.

Second-Lieutenant J. Emerson, Leicesters.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieutenant G. Redpath, Medicals.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Brerley, Artillery.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The 240th list of casualties from France and Belgium shows 4 killed Indian ranks, 1 died of wounds, and 2 died of disease and also reports a number of wounded. Lieutenant J. P. Gulland, 69th Punjab, previously reported killed, is now officially reported wounded, and a prisoner of war. The 111th list from Mesopotamia reports that 2 died of wounds, 2 died of disease and ten wounded, of which five belong to the 110th Mahattas.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

A press communiqué states the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to commute to transportation for life the sentences of death passed upon the undermentioned persons in the Lahore conspiracy case:—Balwant Singh, Harnam Singh, Thunda Hirde Ram, Jagat Ram, Kesar Singh, Kushpal Singh, Nand Singh, Nishan Singh, Bhai Parmanand, Parmanand, P. Pirthi Singh, Ram Saran Das, Rulia Singh, Savan Singh, Solan Singh, and Waswa Singh.

His Excellency has declined to interfere in the death sentences passed in respect of the following:—Bakshish Singh, Jagat Singh, Pingle, Surein Singh, son of Bur Singh, Surein Singh, son of Iswar Singh, Harnam Singh and Kartar Singh.

AN APPROVER'S FLIGHT.

FALSE CONFESSION TO MURDER TO ESCAPE POLICE ANNOYANCE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

At the Punjab Chief Court on the 10th instant, Justices Rattigan and Scott-Smith disposed of a criminal case in which an approver had long to remain in suspense by reason of his final fate being left undetermined.

It appears that one Khushi Jat of Ghazal in Gujarat district and three others were suspected of murder, said to have been committed on the 16th December, 1913. Khushi, however, turned approver and made a statement to the District Magistrate under offer of pardon. When, however, he was produced as a witness before the Magistrate, he went back upon that statement, attributing it to police torture and denied all knowledge of the affair. At the instance of the police, the Magistrate withdrew pardon and placed him on trial along with the co-accused. Khushi was tried by Mr. Lincoln along with the two accused previously committed, with the result that he was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life, while the others were acquitted.

In appeal, their Lordships held that in making his statement the accused may have thought that to be the best way to ensure freedom from police annoyance and from long detention in the lock-up during a judicial investigation.

Finding the guilt of the accused-appellant not established, their Lordships acquitted him.

PROF. GEDDES ON TOWN PLANNING.

LECTURE AT CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

At a crowded meeting at the Ram Mohan Library, this evening, Professor Geddes delivered his first lecture on Town-Planning, a movement which has developed from the city survey undertaken several years ago at Edinburgh. In connection with this, said the lecturer, several exhibitions have been held in various parts of the United Kingdom and abroad. As far as India was concerned the Exhibition was invited by the Government of Madras, associated with those of Bombay and Bengal; but the Exhibits were sunk in the Clan Grant by the Emden last October. The town-planners of London, Edinburgh, etc., headed by Mr. H. V. Lanchester, now in Madras, generously came to the rescue and helped towards the renewal of the Exhibition and it was possible to hold exhibitions early in 1915 in Madras and Bombay and now to open in Calcutta upon a scale of considerable magnitude, embodying most of the essential features of the last exhibition, though of course in some respects as yet less complete. It now opened with illustrations of the work of the Calcutta and Bombay Improvement Trusts, with a suggestion towards the survey of these cities viewed as greater Calcutta and greater Bombay.

The lecturer illustrated his subject with lantern slides.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY SCHEME

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 13.

The present position of the Mysore University scheme, in view of the somewhat contradictory news already published, may be stated as follows:—The idea of the new University was started some three years ago. After preliminary local investigations it was resolved to send two officers (one European and one Indian) to travel abroad, visiting all the old and new universities of Europe, America and Australia.

After visiting these universities these officers have since been under the careful consideration of the Government, who are known to be anxious to forward its progress at the present moment.

The final scheme for submission to the Government of India is under consideration. A committee of local educational officers is being consulted in regard to the form it should finally take. It is not expected that there will be much delay in the preparation of the scheme, the Government and people being equally anxious to advance matters with great celerity. If the present rate of progress be kept up, it is not probable that matters will be pushed through to make it possible for Lord Hardinge to accord final sanction to the proposal, in which he has so far evinced an abiding interest.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

MANILAL'S SECOND INTERVIEW WITH THE RAO SAHEB.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 13.

At the resumed hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case yesterday the approver Manilal further deposed.—At an interview I presented the Raja with a silk handkerchief and told him that I was a commission agent in Benares. The Raja told me, if asked, to say to his subjects or servants that I was a commission agent. Another pass-word for future was arranged. At this interview the Raja asked us to draw a figure of a sword and put the Sanskrit letter "Shri" five times on the handle. This was the pass-word. After the interview Damodar and I went with a servant to see some underground caves. I saw the Raja again in the evening. I found him sitting with a broker of his quarries. Several women then came singing with an earthen pot on the head of one of them. There was a lamp in the earthen pot. The Raja put a rupee in it. He afterwards explained to me that the ceremony represented how Rajput women were protected against Mahomedan kings. It meant that women were asking their help and the Raja by putting oil in the pot signified his willingness to protect them. At this second interview the Raja took us aside and told us that if we could wait for the next day he would give us revolvers. As I was in a hurry I requested him to let me go. Masterji remained there.

From Kharwa I travelled to Meerwar junction, where I met the tall Charan and Pratapsingh. This Charan was the same man who had brought cartridges and come to my house in Benares. I gave to Pratapsingh the Raja's message and a copy of the Political Agent's letter. He did not talk to me anything about the letter. He told me that he was going to his uncle Torawar Singh, with whom a meeting had been arranged. Torawar Singh was an abettor in the Arrah temple murder case. I proceeded home, where I got a letter from Benares dated 3rd April. Most probably it was in Rashbehari's handwriting. The letter was destroyed. The contents were: Police had raided houses of Vinyakkrao and Narendra and they thought it was the work of Charandas. I was asked in that letter to wait till further orders at my home. They thought I might be arrested if I came to Benares.

ARREST OF PINGLEY AND MANNILAL.

I reached Benares on 12th April and met Baburam, who told me that Pingley was arrested at Meerut with ten bombs. I also saw accused Jitendranath, who told me that all had absconded and I too should hide myself. He gave me a copy of the "Pioneer" containing the Defence Act. I met Pratapsingh too. He told me that when Ramnath and Shankaria were arrested he was with Sachindra at Delhi at that time. He further told me that he had taken Sachindra (who was then ill) to Bengal. He also asked me to destroy all bombs, etc., as they were no longer required. Shortly afterwards I was arrested on the 21st April, while I was on Panchakoshi. When I went on the Panchakoshi I left Pratapsingh at my house.

MANILAL'S EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

At the resumed hearing of the Benares conspiracy case to-day, Manilal Ambalal Trivedi, the approver, continuing said:—The pamphlet which Rao Gopal Singh of Kharwa had dictated to me was addressed to the Rajputs in order to stir them up to rise against the Government. My statement was recorded by the District Magistrate of Delhi after I had been given pardon by him.

This concluded the examination-in-chief of Manilal. As Nagendranath Dutt alias Girja Baba, the accused who had been absconding and brought under arrest yesterday, was not present during the first approver's examination-in-chief, the court asked Bibhut Bhusan Halder to read over his statement. Bibhut said he identified Girja Baba on the previous day before the District Magistrate out of 11 or 12 other Bengalees.

Mr. Ross Alston proposed that the charges should be framed on Monday. Babu Satyacharan Mukerjee observed that no sanction had been obtained from the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere for the Rao of Kharwa's trial and without such a sanction under the Ajmere Code no criminal proceedings can be started against the Rao Sahab, who was an Atazimi Istamnoradar. Mr. Ross Alston replied that until the Code was produced it could not be known whether the qualification extended to all trials anywhere or only to proceedings in Ajmere and also whether it applied to proceedings under the Defence of India Act. The rest of the day was occupied in reading by Bibhut of his statement. The Court adjourned till Monday.

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VENICE PRESERVED. ELABORATE PROTECTION. HIDDEN MASTERPIECES

Milan's best paper, the "Corriere della Sera," gives a full account of the measures truly remarkable in their complexity and completeness, which have been taken by the City of Venice, in combination with the Italian Government, for the protection of its incomparable monuments and art treasures, the delight not only of Italy, but of Europe, of the world, says Sir Claude Phillips, writing in the "Daily Telegraph." Certain preparations had been made long before the actual outbreak of hostilities, but the actual work was undertaken subsequently, and with astonishing energy carried to completion within a period of three months, or less.

Working with the assistance of the *Benio Militare* (Engineers), all who had in their care, or were responsible for, a monument or a work of art co-operated energetically and "with a vigilant eye"; and so brought to realisation an undertaking which *prima facie* might have been deemed impossible of achievement; their guiding principle being to remove whatever might safely be removed and successfully guarded; to protect what could not be removed, and to take such measures in regard to the monuments as to ensure that if bombs should be dropped with effect they might yet inflict only a superficial injury. Venice thinks nothing for the moment of her queenly beauty, but gladly veils and obscures it, so that in the future she may shine forth more than ever resplendent. She has been, and is, wholly docile, she accepts even the most drastic remedies so that her loveliness may be preserved, so that, when the fires of hell are quenched, and the peoples breathe freely again, she may arise supremely fair once more from her glancing waters, to gladden the eyes and console the hearts of her innumerable worshippers.

MASONRY AND SAND.

Listen to what she has, unarmoured, endured at the hands of great patriots mindful of the trust reposed in them by Italy, and cruel only to be kind. The whole exterior facade of the Doge's Palace is now strengthened by stone supports to the lower arches, borne by single columns which spring from the ground; by wooden supports to the tier above them. The stability of the colossal and exquisite palace being thus materially increased, in view of the eventualities, the capitals, of the ground-floor columns, so eloquently described in their diadematic significance and artistic beauty by Ruskin, have been protected; the groups of sculpture at the three angles of the palace have been so encased that these portions of the facade assume the appearance of military turrets. The *Scala dei Giganti*, in the interior courtyard, with its two giants by Jacopo Sansovino, has been completely covered with sand (sandbags?), similar protection being accorded to the beautiful Cinquecento *terrazzo* well-head in the courtyard. Then the florid *Porta della Carta*, which unites the Basilica of S. Marco with the palace, has been completely walled up and other-

wise strengthened. The world-famous *Horses of golden bronze*, taken away by Napoleon I. and restored by the Allies, have been removed from the facade of S. Marco and placed in a retreat of their own constructed of masonry further protected with sand. In the interior of S. Marco the great central altar, the smaller altars carved by Pietro Lombardo, the precious quasi-Byzantine pulpits—indeed, all the more important objects of church furniture have been with such prodigality covered with sand that the writer in the "Corriere della Sera" likens the Basilica in its present state to a golden granary. The *Pala d'Oro*, that vast and wonderful Byzantine altar-frontal of gold framing, innumerable gem-like *cloisonne* enamels, has been removed to the treasury of S. Marco, now protected by armour-plating. An ingenious plan has been devised, and carried out, for strengthening the shallow Byzantine cupolas of the Basilica so as to minimise the effect of falling bombs.

HIDDEN TREASURES OF ART.

But this is not all, or nearly all, indeed, it is only the beginning. Protected are the monumental tombs by Venetian sculptors in the Frari church, and that of SS. Giovanni Paolo. The Colonnati equestrian statue by Verrocchio and Leopardi (greatest of all equestrian figures save only the Gattamelata, by Donatello, in front of the Santo at Padua), has been enclosed in a specially-devised cage. The facade of the Scuola S. Marco, with its sculptures by Tullio Lombardo, has also received attention, while the classic Lions in front of the Arsenal are hidden beneath an awning of sand. The oil paintings in the Doge's Palace, huge as most of them are not a few of them being five, some of them ten times as vast as the vastest in our National Gallery—have been taken out of their frames and duly covered over. The masterpieces of the Venetian and other painters in the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*, including, as all the world knows, many of the greatest things in art, were long before the declaration of war removed from Venice and taken to a place of safety, which is believed to be Florence. A not less arduous task was the dismantling of the whole *Scuola San Rocco*, with its marvellous series of great canvases by Tintoretto, culminating in the "Christ before Pilate" and the "Crucifixion."

It may be safely assumed that all the more precious paintings in the churches have been taken down and put away. This is expressly confirmed as regards the Frari which contains, or contained, a whole gallery of valuable paintings including beautiful triptychs with the Madonna and Child, St. Benedict and St. Nicholas, by Giovanni Bellini (1488), and the celebrated *Madonna di Casa Pesaro* of Titian. Nor has Carpaccio been forgotten. The exquisite series of paintings by that master in S. Giorgio dei Schiavoni, and others, of the life of St. George, and others, of a more tranquil beauty, from the life of St. Jerome, have been unhung and removed. The whole contents of the Correr Museum have been placed in a building protected by armour-plating; the famous Grimani Breviary and the most precious manuscripts of the Marciana Library are in safety.

Such an enumeration as we have here attempted must have its limits, although the subject is by no means exhausted. We cannot on the present occasion extend our remarks to Padua (which enshrines some of the world's greatest art treasures); nor to Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, Bassano, Treviso, or Castelfranco, not even to Milan, most ancient and yet most modern of cities—Rome's rival, now as in the distant past. Though the Lombard capital might have been deemed outside the zone of immediate danger, there also important precautions have been taken—including the closing of the Castello Sforzesco, with its archaeological museum and its picture gallery.

INDIAN WOUNDED AT NETLEY

WORK OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

In the course of an article in its special Red Cross supplement of October 21, the "Times" gave the following account of the "conspicuous success with which the unexpected arrival of a great number of Indian sick and wounded was met" by the hospital authorities at Netley:

Of these there were 512 in all, including Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans, and Punjabi Mussulmans; and here again the wide Indian experience of the commandant proved invaluable. Only once was trouble threatened, when the Indians discovered that the milk was brought to their wards by European hands. Fortunately, a tactful Indian ex-official of the Indian Educational Department held the post of senior interpreter, and he was able to convince the men of the futility of their scruples, and their refusal to take the milk was not repeated.

Everything else connected with the treatment of the Indians was of a pleasant nature only. The European staff were delighted with the docility and gratitude of their brown charges; and although some trifling inconvenience and amusement were caused by the longing of the cured patients to carry off some souvenir from the place where they had been so kindly treated, far-wells have always been exchanged with mutual liking and respect. Added to this, the returning Indians have the delight of taking with them the turbans—so highly treasured to wear—and the walking-sticks given to them by Queen Alexandra herself, to be preserved—as they said—"as jewels in our families so that our children and our children's children may, like us, be proud of them and be inspired to serve our Emperor."

The letter from which the foregoing few words are quoted was signed by all the Indian non-commissioned officers and was sent to Marlborough House and it forms only one of a series of official proofs of the high success with which the British Red Cross at Netley faced and overcame the difficulties of a very difficult piece of work. The Executive Committee of the Indian Soldiers Fund, the Secretary of State for India, and the Army Council have all recorded ungrudgingly their admiration and gratitude for the way in which the commandant and the entire British Red Cross staff under him had grappled with this task.

BALKAN STRATEGY.

AN ESTIMATE OF BULGARIA'S STRENGTH.

THE ROUMANIAN FACTOR.

The ultimatum of the Allies to Bulgaria and consequent outbreak of war with that kingdom has profoundly modified the military problems of the war, says the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," so long as the attitude of Bulgaria was doubtful the hope was justified that an important victory of the Allies in any one of the theatres of war in France, Russia, or Gallipoli might induce Ferdinand to throw his lot in with them. Owing to their geographical position the Bulgarians have from the beginning held the key of the situation in the Balkans, for Turkey could not have successfully resisted our attack and the Bulgarians joined us, nor would even the capture of the Dardanelles by the British settle the fate of Turkey so long as Bulgaria remained hostile to us and undefeated.

But even more important problems depended upon Bulgaria's decision. Since Bulgarian territory separates both Roumania and the States of the Central Powers from the Allied Fleets in the Aegean and Constantinople, the Bulgarian railways have been the only thoroughfare by which the Turks could receive stores and munitions from Germany. In fact, Bulgaria was essential to our enemies if they hoped to link up their dominions and communicate with their allies. Moreover, the central position of Bulgaria gives most important advantages to her army when operating against any of her neighbours. The strength of this central position forced the Bulgarians to rash extremes in 1913, when they plunged into war with the other States at the Balkan League, but it was not until both Turkey and Roumania marched 500,000 men to their assistance that Serbia and Greece vanquished the stubborn mountaineers of the Eastern Balkans. In July, 1913, more than a million field troops were converging to attack Sofia.

BULGARIANS AND TURKS.

The autumn campaign of 1912 gives trustworthy data on which to found an estimate of the Bulgarian army. It was rapidly mobilised, assembled, and marched to the invasion of Thrace. The battles of Kirk Kilise and Lule Burgas proved that the Bulgarians could fight with unexpected dash and determination, but that their troops were deficient in technical training, the majority of their regimental officers, lacking higher military education, and the close co-operation between artillery and infantry upon which offensive tactics against a first-class opponent depends was not observable. The Turkish divisions were demoralised, badly led, and only half-organised when they were rushed off their feet by the impetuous onslaught of the Bulgarians; but when the Turkish army had rallied and entrenched itself behind the lines of Chatalja it successfully repulsed the Bulgarian assaults with very heavy loss, even as it has successfully met our attacks in Gallipoli.

The events of this campaign, moreover, were confirmed by the brief struggle between the Bulgarians and their quondam allies. Once more it was demonstrated that an army with the composition and training of the Balkan forces can fight better than it can manoeuvre under modern conditions, and that to take the offensive on a grand scale is too delicate a task for lightly trained troops, deficient in artillery and equipped officers. In the forthcoming struggle, however, the German officers sent to Sofia are sure to do their best to supplement the deficiencies, such as they are, of their new ally, and to exploit to the full his many valuable fighting qualities.

THE DANUBE FRONTIER.

Although Bulgaria dominates the Balkan situation by her central position, yet this fact, together with the well-known characteristics of her people, have earned for her the fear, jealousy, and hatred of the surrounding States. Even the Roumanians fear their southern neighbours, and were right glad of the chance in 1912 of diminishing their territory and power. The Treaty of Bucharest increased the strip of Bulgarian soil which has been annexed to Roumania south of the Danube delta, thus giving some facilities for transferring Roumanian troops to the southern bank of the great river, whence they turn the Bulgarian defences.

The Danube itself forms a valuable frontier line and barrier. It is nearly a mile wide. The Bulgarian shore dominates the Roumanian almost throughout its course, and the problem of crossing the stream with troops and their communications is complicated by the fact that after a spell of wet weather the river usually overflows its Roumanian bank, and may ruin the bridge of boats or, at any rate, necessitate in a few hours its extension by half a mile. This barrier of the Danube is an all-important factor in the relations between Bulgaria and Roumania, a strong argument for letting one another alone.

Thus the Bulgarians have at present no anxiety about their territory north of the Balkan range. Having joined Turkey and the Central Powers, King Ferdinand can reckon on Turkish help to protect his provinces south of the Balkans while an Austro-German army is invading the northern part of Serbia, his real enemy.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

As between the Powers of the Quadruple Entente and Bulgaria the immediate bone of contention is the main line of railway which follows the valley of the Vardar to Skopje, thence turning north-eastward to Nish. The advance of the Bulgarian second army has already brought its advanced guard to within striking distance of the coveted line, and sharp fighting for its possession is to be expected shortly. To attempt to forecast the issue of these operations without good information as to the state of the Serbian army and the troops which the Allies have been successful in conveying to the new theatre of operations would be futile. It may, however, be said that in these regions, more even than elsewhere, possession is nine points of the law. To defend with tenacity will be an easier job than to attack. All transport will be difficult; the deployment and supply of large forces costly and arduous. In fact the army and its commander which undertakes the subjugation of a Balkan State and its dour defenders has underwritten a very formidable engagement. It took a million soldiers to disarm Bulgaria in July, 1913; the Austrians utterly failed last winter to overrun Serbia. It would seem, therefore, that Balkan programmes should err on the side of modesty if at all.

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A BRIDE WHO FAILED TO APPEAR.

BRIDESMAID TAKES HER PLACE

A correspondent at Bo'ness, Firth of Forth, telegraphs to the "Manchester Guardian" that a great sensation was created among the members of the congregation of the parish church there on Oct. 24 by the proclamation of banns of marriage for the first and only time between an ex-private of the Royal Scots and a young lady living in the neighbourhood. The novelty of the announcement lay in the fact that just two Sundays previously, from the same pulpit, this same soldier was announced as the intended husband of another girl, a domestic servant who had recently returned from England. Inquiry showed that the announcement was not an error, but arose under remarkable circumstances.

When the domestic servant arrived in Bo'ness from England she was met on the platform by her soldier lover, who had survived the retreat from Mons and taken part in the battles of the Marne, the Aisne, and the Yser, and had been invalided home with frost-bite. He had been discharged on pension, and is now working as a miner, and is anxious to settle down. He proposed to and was accepted by the girl. The ring was bought, a house was neatly furnished, and invitations were issued to a large company for the marriage, which was fixed to take place on Friday evening. Cabs and motors conveyed the guests to the Albert Hall, but the bride failed to appear at the appointed hour.

"TOO YOUNG TO MARRY."

Messengers despatched to her home returned with an announcement from the mother that her daughter "wasn't coming as she was too young to marry." Under the circumstances the soldier was ordered to proceed, observing that there were as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. These sentiments were heartily applauded by the best bridesmaid and her companion maid, who rather than see a Mons hero left in the lurch offered to fill the vacancy. A toss-up took place between them, and the second bridesmaid won. If it had been possible the marriage with her would have been gone on with without further delay, but, as one of the guests explained, it was not possible even in Scotland for a minister to marry one girl under another girl's banns. Accordingly it was arranged that the marriage shall take place this week. The festivities in the hall were proceeded with, and the groom and his new bride-elect received the hearty congratulations of the assembled guests, numbering about twenty couples. The new bride, it is stated, is an old sweetheart of the man she is about to marry.

INDIANS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Dr. S. B. Gadgil, F. R. C. S. England, writes to the "Manchester Guardian" as follows:

It is a matter of great surprise that a bill should be brought in to change the regulations for entry in the Indian Civil Service of such a nature that even when there is a scarcity of first-class Englishmen to join that service there should be no arrangements for any facilities for first-class Indian university men to enter the service. The average of one Indian to twelve Englishmen in this service is based on a wrong data. To come to England and compete at this examination requires not only intellect but money as well. It is rarely that the most intelligent first-class university men in India have the facilities to come here and compete. Under these circumstances it would be both honourable and wiser to hold this examination in India, temporarily, so that first-class Indian university men may have a chance of competing. The Government, besides getting the best men, would also be showing a sincere desire to get more Indians in that service. It would be an earnest which would bring confidence to the Indians that their prospects are really going to be improved after the war.

GERMANY'S GREAT GUN.

Professor J. A. Fleming, speaking recently at the University College on "Science in War and after the War," said the great artillery which so easily demolished the forts of Liege and Namur consisted of a gun weighing 87 tons, a foundation of 37 tons was required for the carriage, 200 men were engaged in the manipulation of it, 25 or 26 hours' work was needed to erect the gun, the shell weighed 8wt. and was 5ft. 4in. long, 12 railway carriages were required to transport the gun, it was fired by electricity from a distance of a quarter of a mile, and the cost of each shot was about £500. He urged that after the war we must properly organise our scientific resources and create an army of scientific workers. Our commercial and scientific organisation would have to compete against the highly organised German systems, and that economic struggle would be waged with the same ruthlessness and unscrupulousness as Germany waged this war. Our old easy-going methods must go. From the financial point of view England would be a vastly different place, and we would have to adapt ourselves to the altered conditions.

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Agents for Storry Smithson's "ECONOMIC"
Anti-Corrosive, Anti-Fouling Compositions.

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Belts, Ropes, Cotton Bandings and Tapes
TREATED WITH "MAXA" can be run at
uniform slack tension in all seasons, in all
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STEEL BEAMS.

(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

AN ITALIAN SIEGE-GUN.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

A 305—M.M. Siege-Gun bombarding a Trentino Mountain Fort on a distant peak.

AUSTRALIAN STEEL.**EMPIRE'S MUNITIONS RESOURCES
INCREASED.**

This is a war of steel—the raw material
of all man's mighty engines of destruction.
Substitutes may be found for many of the
materials of warfare, but, says the
Engineering correspondent of the "Daily
Telegraph," there is no substance com-
mercially practicable that will enable us
to build great ships of war, immense field-
pieces, or their projectiles, except steel.
Adequate supplies of steel are the first
essential in modern warfare. Germany
clearly recognised this when she seized the
iron and steel producing regions of France
and Poland, as well as those of Belgium.
She hoped thus to help in speedily crush-
ing France and Russia. But there was
Britain to be reckoned with. Our pro-
duction of iron and steel, added to that
of those comparatively small iron-producing
districts of France and Russia not in the
enemy's hands, now actually exceeds that
of the Central Powers. We are sending
steel to France every week, besides in-
creasing quantities to Russia, and yet have
plenty left for our own requirements.
Germany and Austria-Hungary have
reached the zenith of their power of pro-
ducing iron and steel. No more men can
be spared for service in the iron-works, so
tremendous is the drain on the manhood
of the country. Not only that, but the
activities of British submarines in the

Baltic have been so successful that it is
now quite rare for a cargo of Swedish iron
ore to escape being torpedoed. In conse-
quence, the Germans are having to rely
more and more on their own low-grade ore
deposits, material which contains less than
half the amount of iron recoverable from
the excellent Swedish product.

DOMINIONS' HELP.

On the other hand, Britain is able very
appreciably to increase her output of iron
and steel during the war, for not only the
increased supplies of ore being mined here
and coming from abroad, but the Domi-
nions are coming to the rescue of the
Mother Country. Canada has had her
blast furnaces for some time, and is thus
able, apart from American help, to assist
tremendously in the output of munitions.
Now Australia joins in—and at a most
opportune moment. June 2, 1915, was a
memorable day in the sub-continent, for
then was opened at Newcastle, New South
Wales, by the Governor-General of the
Commonwealth, the first iron and steel
works to be erected in Australasia.

As a result, Australia is now able to add
largely to the Empire's common stock of
shells, guns, and other essentials of war.
As long as it was necessary to import
every ton of steel needed in the country
it was clearly impracticable for Australia
to attempt to imitate Canada in supple-
menting to any appreciable extent Great
Britain's output of iron and steel war
material. Now all is changed. Australia
is on the way to becoming independent of
the rest of the world for her supplies of
iron and steel. How great are her require-
ments in this direction will be understood

when it is pointed out that in 1913 the
Commonwealth's imports of iron and steel
were valued at over £7,500,000.

AN IMPERIAL ASSET.

Time, of course, will be required before
the new works at Newcastle—the result of
the enterprise of the Broken Hill Pro-
prietary Company—have developed suffi-
ciently to meet Australia's ever-increasing
demand for iron and steel. They are
already proving an Imperial asset of no
mean value, as the production of war
material clearly indicates. Of the value
of just one section of the works—the new
steel-rolling-mills—to the Australian en-
gineering industry evidence was forth-
coming only a few days after the mills had
been operating. A local firm of engineers
was suddenly called upon to produce a
crank shaft for a marine engine. Nowhere
in Australia was there a piece of steel
large enough for the purpose. To have
sent to England would have meant a delay
of five months. Application was made
to the Newcastle Steel Works, and a bar of
steel of the size required was delivered
within a few days.

The demand for steel in a new country
such as Australia is proportionately far
higher than in an older country. Because
in the Commonwealth distances are magni-
ficent and settlement dependent upon com-
munication, enormous quantities of steel are
required. The crying need of the continent
is railways. East and west are now being
girdled by an iron band, hundreds of
which remain to be completed. The Com-
monwealth must, under the conditions of
its having accepted control of the Northern
Territory, bridge the long gap between

Oodnadatta and Pine Creek. Railways
connecting the territory with Queensland
lines running to the border are freely dis-
cussed. The Prime Minister has in view
the construction of a "strategic" route
between Brisbane and Port Augusta, involv-
ing a line that will require thousands of
tons of steel rails.

TEN MILLIONS FOR RAILWAYS.

All the States are eager to bring their
rich, but unsettled, lands into touch with
the markets of the world, and this can be
done only by means of railways. New
South Wales is pledged to an expenditure
of £10,000,000, the money for which has
been provided, mostly for railways into the
back country. The other States have
schemes on hand or in contemplation,
arrested only by the disturbed state of the
money market in consequence of the war.

When the drought has relaxed its wither-
ing hand, when peace has released the mer-
chant navy from the duty of transporting
troops and war material, when the stream
of commerce may flow unimpeded and
civilisation has readjusted itself to the
normal life, every part of the Common-
wealth will witness a condition of activity
that has not been paralleled even in the
feverish expansion of American States.

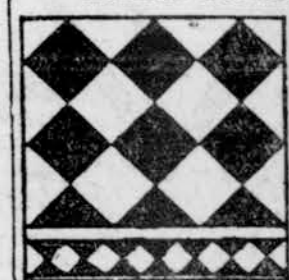
Steel rails in ordinary circumstances are
imported into the country at the rate of
about 150,000 tons per annum. These re-
quirements will probably be doubled in the
course of the next few years. The "unit"
for steel-making laid down at Newcastle—
that is to say, the plant so far erected—
has a capacity of 400 tons of finished steel
rails for each working day, or 120,000 tons
a year. The new steel works might, with

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MACHINERY, ENGINEER
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(Continued from 1st column.)

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23, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS.

All sorts of best English Leather Belting
and Roller Skin, well-known among Mills
as the SUN BRAND.
HEADS and REEDS specially varnished
single, double and all coloured English
yarns of all sorts. ORDERS SOLICITED.

PETROLEUM AND BY-PRODUCTS.**TURPENE.**

The substitute for Turpentine as used by
the Suez Canal Co. and the principal In-
dian Railways.

Less than
HALF THE COST
of Turpentine.

Dries more quickly leaving a smooth polish.
For particulars and prices apply to
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India)
Ltd., Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

the fullest confidence in the future, treble
its present steel establishment without the
faintest misgiving as to the ability of the
Commonwealth railways to absorb every
ingot of steel placed in the soaking pits.

LOCOMOTIVES AND BRIDGES.

But steel rails represent only about one-
quarter of Commonwealth requirements.
There are locomotives and bridges to build,
agricultural implements to be manufac-
tured—let us hope to a degree that will
enormously enhance production. Galvanised
iron marches across the plain in the track
of the settler. The consumption of cor-
rugated and plain sheets touches a value of
£2,000,000 a year. The demand for bar,
rod, and angle iron for every conceivable
purpose of life is incessant. Immense
quantities of wire and wire netting are re-
quired annually.

Then there is a heavy consumption of iron
and steel wire, steel girders, and steel
pipes and tubes. It is inevitable that
shipbuilding in the Commonwealth will be
undertaken on a considerable scale, caus-
ing more inquiry for steel; while the
larger number of locomotives that will be
wanted in consequence of increased con-
struction, the tendency to build carriages
and wagons of steel as more economical
and conducive to safer working—all these
things indicate the existence, and promise
the future development of an unlimited
market for steel in Australia. What a
future for steel in building construction
alone! It was the boast of Maritz that he
found Rome brick and left it marble. The
boast of the Australian ironmaster will be
that he changed brick to steel. The
modest warehouse or shop, equally with
the skyscraper and buildings of massive
proportions, must make steel their chief
structural material. In this direction
alone, therefore, the Newcastle Steel
Works, which can be easily adapted to the
output of structural steel, has the prospect
of an ever-widening demand.

AUTOMATIC PLANT.

The works at Newcastle are supplied
with an Australian iron ore containing
68 per cent. of iron—a very rich ore, of
which there are immense deposits. It is
carried to the coast by tramway, and
thence by sea to the Newcastle works ad-
jacent to the coal beds. Everything is
done automatically, the plant in fact, re-
presenting the "last word" in equipment.
No other establishment in Australia pre-
sents such an object-lesson in labour-saving
machinery. About twelve miles of railway,
half a dozen locomotives, and numerous
trucks do all the hauling from the wharf to
the rolling mill. There is no shovelling or
filling; not even a wheelbarrow is allowed
to intrude its plebeian presence. Every-
thing is on the grand scale of making a
mighty grip with some mechanical giant,
and doing at a single stroke the work of a
whole gang of labourers and ore shifters.
Not only do the works embody the cream
of American experience; that all-embracing
commodity has been improved upon, and
the works stand to-day a triumph of in-
dustrial progress, an epitome of the peace-
ful arts.

The venture deserves to be a success.
Everything points that it will be. Though
the plant has been in operation only a few
weeks, there are now being installed two
additional open-hearth steel furnaces each
of seventy tons daily capacity, and the
capacity of the coking plant is being in-
creased. At this rate there will soon be
needed the extra blast furnaces, for which
room has been left on the site.

Altogether, the enterprise is one on
which the Commonwealth is to be congrat-
ulated, whilst the Empire as a whole
stands to gain materially by the resulting
increase in munitions of war.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee
of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference
(Hindi Sahitya Sammelan) held at Alaha-
bad on Friday it was resolved to change
the dates of the forthcoming session of the
Conference to be held at Lahore to 20th,
30th and 31st December.

The Correct Feeding of Infants

NO attempt to provide a correct system for the progressive feeding of Infants was ever successfully carried out until the 'Allenburys' series of Infants' Foods were introduced. So successful have the 'Allenburys' Foods Nos. 1, 2 and 3 proved, that whenever a child is denied the privilege of the mother's milk they are indispensable. Gratifying evidence of the remarkable value in the feeding of infants from birth is constantly coming to hand. The following is a copy of one of many such voluntary letters received from Medical Men, Nurses and Parents resident in nearly all parts of the world.

A NURSE WRITES:

"I am pleased to say I have used your Foods 1, 2 and 3 for the last twenty years and have found none better. The most delicate baby ever born I nursed and reared on the Foods until he was 3 years old, and now he is 18 YEARS, and a strong healthy boy nearly 6 feet high and as rosy as an apple. You can make whatever use you like of this as I should like your Foods and other things to be more used in future, as instead of making fat alone they make bone and muscle, which is what children need."

(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

The practical results from a continually extending use of the 'Allenburys' Foods, prove beyond doubt that children thrive exceptionally well on them. Such children are healthy and well grown; the flesh is firm, without excess of fat and the formation of bone is solid.

Allenburys' Foods

The Best Alternative to Human Milk.



MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).

A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management," 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England. A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

GERMANY WITHOUT THE SEA.

BRITISH COMMAND OF THE BALTIC.

SUCCESS OF SUBMARINE WARFARE

The dramatic incidents in the Baltic, which have been reported during the past few days are a reminder of the dominating influence which the British Fleet is exerting on the course of the war, says Mr. Archibald Hurd in the "Daily Telegraph." Our command of the Baltic to-day, owing to the successes which British submarines have obtained, is, for the moment at any rate, almost as complete as that in the outer seas. And it was in the Baltic that the Germans thought they had some water which they could use!

From much which is being written, and more which is being said, it might be imagined that sea power was proving a negligible factor, except in so far as it is enabling the Allies to use the seas freely for the purpose of transporting soldiers and supplies—supplies both for the troops and for the civil populations of the Allied countries. That is, of course, a fallacy and a dangerous one. This is a European, and a Continental European, war and not a world war, because the British Navy has decreed it so.

PRESSURE OF SEA POWER.

Navy, like the mills of the gods, grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. In the early period of the war it was not to be expected that a nation as highly organised economically as the Germans would at once feel the effects of the siege. Austria was, also, in a condition to sustain her population in fair comfort for a time. Both had prepared for the war. But no amount of organisation can, in the long run, protect the enemies from the influence which naval power is quietly and persistently exerting.

The economic condition of the German population is revealed in some disclosures which have recently been made. While some things are unobtainable, it is admitted that food prices generally have nearly doubled, and, in addition, there is an increase in the price of coal, gas, and petroleum of from 30 to 40 per cent., while in the case of boots and clothes the rise has been twice as great. The population of Germany is feeling the strain of the war, with what results on German policy we shall learn in due course, for no Government can permanently muzzle a vast population in a state of misery. In Austria-Hungary the conditions are worse. No one can form an adequate conception of the straits to which the Turks have been reduced; at any rate, the Turks are neither thrifty nor organised. Our enemies are feeling the effects of sea power, and it need not be doubted that this, as much as the change in the military situation on the East and West fronts, has led Germany into her new adventure in the Balkans. The German civil population is living on hopes long deferred; therefore, it has been decided to raise fresh hopes. Germany's external credit has gone, and her internal credit depends on hopes.

ECONOMIC DISLOCATION.

The conclusion as to the sufferings of the Germans rests on solid foundations. Lich-tenberger, no mean authority, in his study of "The Evolution of Modern Germany," published two years ago, made the following remarkable statement, in confirmation of the conclusions set forth by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz in his famous Memorandum:

"It is a well-known fact that since between 1885 and 1888 the imports of Germany have exceeded her exports, and to such an extent that in 1900 her imports reached 5,838,000,000 of marks, whilst her exports only reached 4,555,000,000, thus showing an excess in the imports of 1,278,000,000 of marks. Now, what do these figures prove? First of all, that Germany is to-day an industrial country, no longer living on the produce of her own soil, but on the industry of her inhabitants. Political economists have calculated that if Germany wished to produce from her own soil the foodstuffs and raw material necessary for her own consumption and her own industry, she would require a territory at least twice or three times as large as that of the present empire, and this exclusive of tropical products, such as spices, coffee, and cotton which her geographical position prevents her from growing."

"It is thus obvious that the present population of the German empire could not exist if it were not in a position to procure an enormous quantity of foreign goods, the production of which would require an extent of territory which Germany does not at present possess."

According to the latest figures, Germany's net imports of live animals amounted to £12,600,000, of food to £106,000,000, and of raw materials to £172,000,000. These were paid for in part by exports of manufactured goods and of capital, and by shipping services which have all been stopped, or practically stopped, by the British Fleet.

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Sir John Campbell, Bt. CB.

It is because Dr. Cassell's Tablets overcome vital exhaustion that they are so sure as a remedy for weakness, wasting, and all run-down conditions. They contain valuable nerve nutrients and body-builders, which by strengthening the nerves and enriching the blood restore vital power to the whole system, and so build up new strength and physical vigour. Sir John Campbell, Bart., C.B., formerly Major-General in the Royal Artillery, derived so much benefit from taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets that he wrote to the proprietors in praise of the remedy. He said: "I have pleasure in stating that I have derived great benefit from Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and have found them remarkably effective in restoring the nerve energy and physical vigour which advancing years naturally impair. They suit me admirably and I have every confidence in recommending them as a safe and reliable bodily restorative." The experience of this great soldier is the experience of uncounted thousands in all parts of the world. They are the surest of all restoratives, and equally suitable for old or young. A British remedy from first to last.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia

Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness

Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
Vital Exhaustion
Premature Decay

Never Touched By Hand.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are made and packed entirely by self-acting mechanism, in modern hygienic laboratories. From beginning to end of manufacture they are never touched by hand. Made in Great Britain; sold throughout the world.

Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Rs 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 418, Chester-road, Manchester, England.

AUSTRALIA'S PRIDE.

SUBLIME SACRIFICE.

The Central News correspondent at Perth (West Australia) writes: The local newspapers publish a letter from Corporal H. R. McLarty, of the West Australian Artillery, now at the Dardanelles, which has sent a wave of patriotic pride and enthusiasm right through the Colony, for the writer and all the men mentioned by him are the sons of well-known citizens here. "This," writes McLarty, "is how the men in this battery (the 8th) die. When the smoke from the bursting shells had cleared away Wallis ran up to see the damage. He found Mick Taylor crawling about the ground, covered with blood and dazed. Bill said, 'Are you badly hurt, Mick?' 'No, Bill,' he said, 'I am only scratched; look after Doug and Stan.'" (We subsequently found that he was wounded in fourteen places.) "Bill Wallis then picked up Doug Leonard. The poor lad had one arm off, one leg shattered at the thigh, and internal wounds. He said, 'I'm done; look after Mick and Stan, don't mind me.' Carter was leaning on the gun. He had a fearful wound in the side. He said, 'I'm sorry I'm moaning; I know it will upset the others, but I can't help it, I can't help it.' He died, poor lad, almost immediately. His last words were, 'Did they get the gun?' Doug was in fearful agony, but kept saying, 'I'm dying, but by God I'll die game.' He lingered for two hours, and it was a terribly pitiful thing to watch. "His last words were, 'I died at the gun, didn't I?' And so he went, dear lad, the most gallant, the most unselfish little soldier God ever made. He has taught us all how to die. Mick may pull through, fourteen wounds. God grant it may be so. I do not think in the whole history of this war there is anything to eclipse this incident for gallantry or unselfish devotion to comrades. "The general spoke to us all. He said, 'Dear lads, I have heard of nothing grander than the way your comrades died. I am proud of your battery. I only hope that when you return you will be appreciated as you should be.' "We buried them side by side at midnight. It was a real soldier's burial. The minister's voice was drowned in the crack of rifles, whilst the bullets whistled overhead. And thus we left them."

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MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT

A PROTEST MEETING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

A pretest meeting, presided over by Dr. Sir S. Subrahmanya Iyer, will be held on Saturday the 20th instant, regarding the removal of Dr. Drishnaswamy's name from the Medical Register. It is expected a member of the Legislative Council will ask for leave to move an amendment to the Medical Registration Act.

HON. MR. SARMA'S AMENDING BILL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma has given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act in view of the recent action of the Madras Medical Council in removing Krishnaswami Iyer's name from the register for being connected with an ayurvedic institution.

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Read on the signature "A. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

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I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

Yours faithfully (Mrs.) E. CHERRETT.

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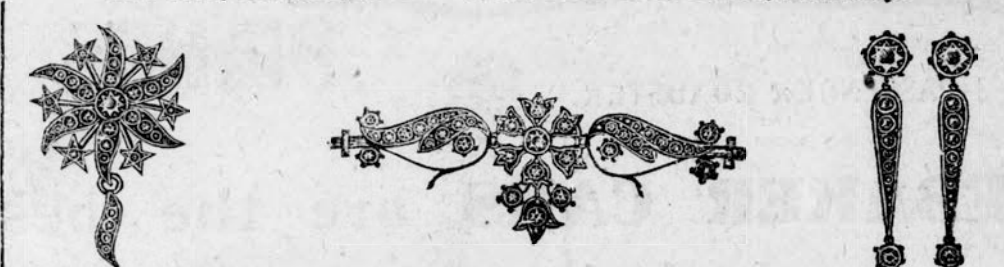
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SALONIKA RAILWAY.

ITS STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

From Salonika to the Serbian frontier the line to Nish and Belgrade passes through practically flat country. From that point there are very strong natural defences, almost continuously northwards, to Nish, the temporary capital of Serbia. A curious medley of the races of the Near East inhabits the valley and gorges of the broad, shallow Vardar, which in many parts has a strange beauty of its own. Says a special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Here and there one passes through brown Turkish villages, where the minarets of the tiny mosques tell the tale of a fast-receding empire, till Uskub, with its considerable but docile Ottoman quarter, is reached.

The railway follows the valley of the Vardar. Northwards from Geygheli, near the Greek frontier, the land rises on each side of the line, the hills on the western side extending in that direction as far as Philip. The eastern chain runs roughly from Dorjan, on the borders of Greece, to Kumanovo, north of Uskub, and is practically parallel with the railway. But there is one notable exception to the west of Strumitza, which, according to yesterday's reports, has been captured by the Allies. The country to the north-east is the flattest part of Macedonia, and, indeed, of the whole of the Balkans. This formerly made it very easy for the Bulgarian comitadjis to descend from their distant hills and swarm over the plain, with free play, except for the soldiers guarding the line, to reach the vital railway line. Consequently, if Strumitza has been captured a very grave danger to the Allies' communications has been removed.

THE TOWN OF STRUMITZA.

This low-lying country extends westwards from Strumitza to the point where there is a gap of about ten miles in the mountainous chain which guards the railway. It was here that the serious incursion by Bulgarian bands took place last spring. But since then the military defences, here and elsewhere, have been greatly strengthened. Strumitza, with a population of about 7,500, is the largest town in the neighbourhood, which is purely agricultural in character. Being the centre of a cattle-producing area, it should in itself prove a useful possession to Serbia and her Allies.

From this point the line strikes into the heart of the country. Between Veles and Kumanovo the hills are much lower but the undulating country is especially suited to the guerilla warfare at which the Serbians are adepts. North of Kumanovo, however, the hills attain heights of from 1,600 to 2,900 feet. They become higher on the eastern than on the western side. This chain extends northwards, by the railway, past Yantra, where the line is said to have been cut by the Bulgarians—to Vidin, the Bulgarian fortress on the Roumanian frontier. North of Biogradchik, in Bulgaria, the mountains rise to a height of 3,500 ft. East and north-east of Vidin, the hills sink to 700 and 900 feet.

ADVANCE ON VIDIN.

This corner of Bulgaria, in the extreme north-east of that country, is, of course, of supreme interest at the present moment, in view of the reported attempt of the Serbs to occupy Vidin, in order to prevent the Bulgarians receiving munitions from Austria, and also to stop the enemy's advance on the River Timok. From Zajechar, which is four miles from the Bulgarian frontier, to the south of Biogradchik, there are several passes in the low-lying mountains, the Serbs, no doubt, controlling the heights behind. One of these is just north-east of Zajechar, on the important line connecting that town with Radutetz. It is at a point where the railway touches Bulgarian territory, and is, consequently, of vital importance. It remains to be seen whether the Serbs can by these means cut off the considerable Bulgarian force which is apparently in the neighbourhood. The capture of Vidin would cut the line connecting Sofia with this north-east corner.

With regard to the attempted occupation of "the Grand Vratmar, near Belgrade," also reported, no such name appears on the largest scale maps issued by the Austrian War Office. Presumably, it refers to one of the heights between Topchider and Mirjevo, south of Belgrade. The capture of German guns and machine-guns between the Milava and the Morava probably took place south of Pozarevatz.

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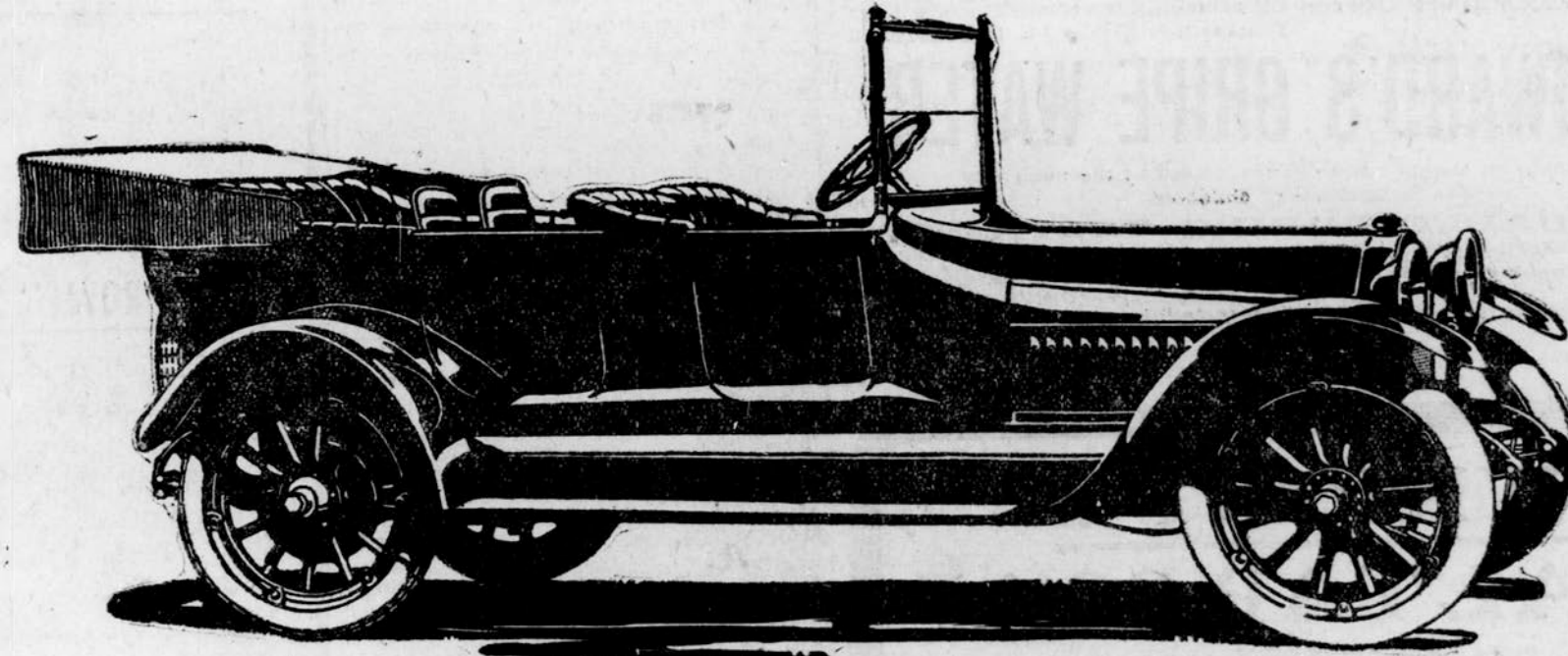
We have unpacked our second consignment of this season's straws and they are all marked at last year prices, the smart shape for 1915-16. The "Rustic," Rs. 2-15, "The Mofussil" Rs. 4-15 The "Senate" Rs. 3-15. "The Bon Ton" Rs. 5-15.

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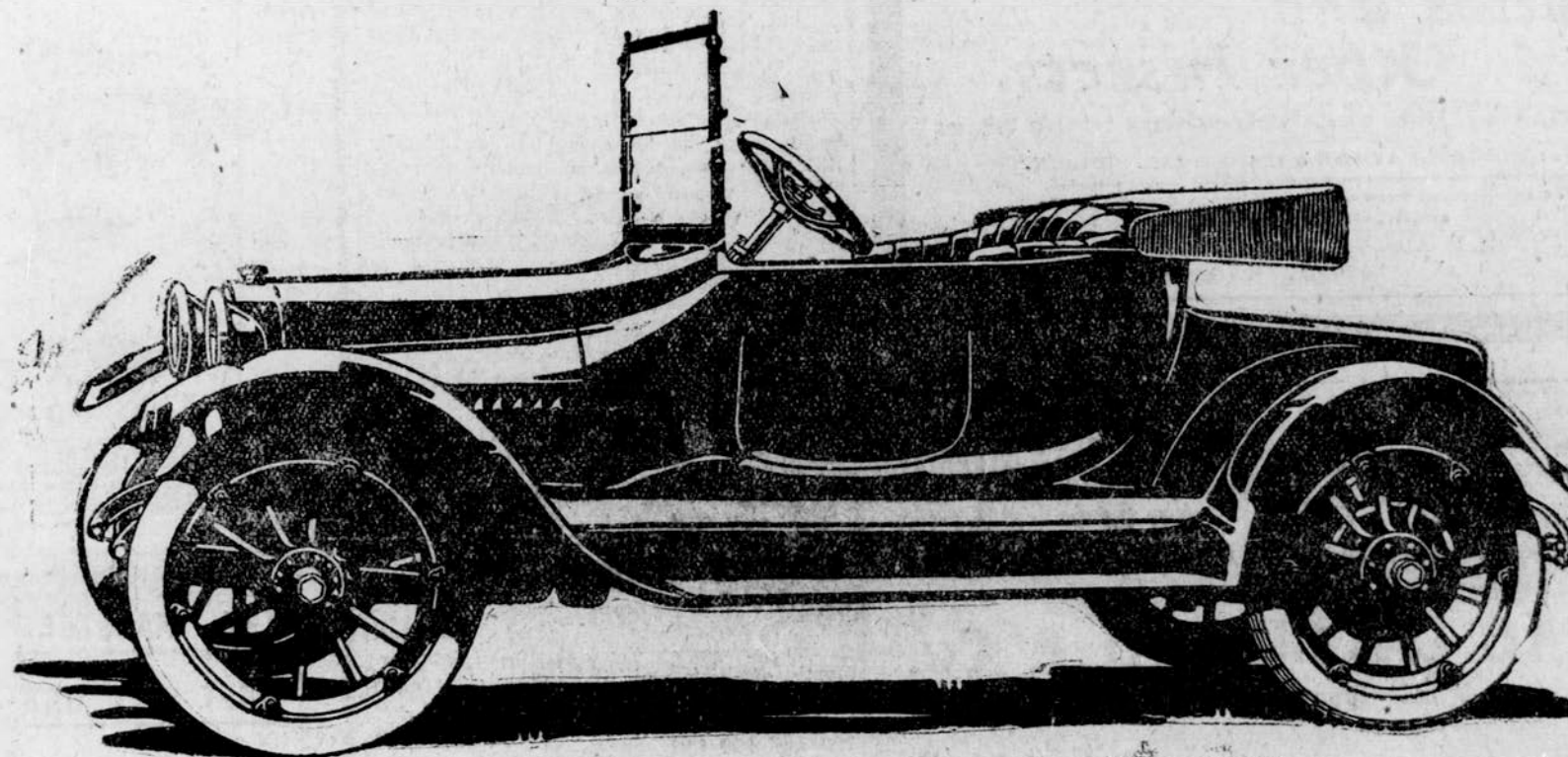


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